FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 28, 1846. [NO. 1521.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance: $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Three Northern-built BUGGIES,

ON hand and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 20-tf

5,000 lbs. BACON.

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 20-tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 7th day of September, 1846, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to wit:

50 Acres of Land, foot of Harrington Hill, commonly known as the "Cameron Field."

One Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on Green street, fronting 24 feet, running back 22 feet 5 inches.

One other Lot on Bow street, 22 feet 5 inches front, running back 42 feet.

One parcel of Land, the late residence of Josiah Evans, Jr dec'd, on the East side of Cape Fear River, on both sides of the Wilmington road, containing 237 acres.

The above Property will be sold upon a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with sufficient security.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold SEVEN SHARES of the Capital or Joint Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.
July 20, 1846. 20-ts

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

John Cox et al vs. John McLeran.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. same.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's interest in 330 acres of Land; also on his interest in a negro slave named Stephen.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the issuing of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in June, A. D. 1846.
20 J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Alexander Johnson vs. John McLeran.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's interest in 150 acres of Land on Rock Creek, in Cumberland county; also on his interest in a negro slave named Stephen.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McLeran, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead to issue, or the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in June 1846.
J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Bryan Bowen vs. John S. Harrell.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's interest in sixteen Negroes; also on his interest in 775 acres of Land.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying him of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead to issue, or the suit will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1846, and 70th of American Independence.
J. McLAURIN.

From the Rev. Asa Shinn, of the Protestant Methodist Church.

The undersigned having been afflicted during the past winter with a disease in the stomach, sometimes producing great pain in the stomach for ten or twelve hours without intermission, and having tried various remedies with little effect, was furnished with a bottle of Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. This he used according to the directions, and found invariably that this medicine caused the pain to abate in three or four minutes, and in fifteen or twenty minutes every uneasy sensation was entirely quieted. The medicine was afterwards used whenever indications of the approach of pain were perceived, and the pain was thereby prevented. He continued to use the medicine every evening, and sometimes in the morning, and in a few weeks health was so far restored, that the sufferer was relieved from a large amount of oppressive pain. From experience, therefore, he can *confidently recommend* Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, as a salutary medicine for diseases of the stomach and bowels.

REV. A. SHINN.
Allegheny city, July 16th, 1843.

From the Rev. Dr. Bacon.

From a long acquaintance with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, I believe it to be a very happy combination, and a useful medicine in many complaints which almost constantly occur in our country, such as Bowel Affections of children, Cholera, Cramps, Looseness, Dyspeptic Disorders of the Stomach, Coughs, and Affections of the Breast, together with all those diseases attended with soreness of the Stomach; and believe that physicians will often find it a useful remedy in their hands and one that is proper for domestic use, and can be put into the hands of persons at large with perfect safety.

WM. BACON, M. D.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE
July 10, 1846. 19-3w

FOR SALE.

A PRIME lot of LARD by the Firkin, and Bacon HAMS at retail.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 20, 1846. 20-tf

MONUMENTAL *Marble Factory.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened, nearly opposite the Post Office, a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1846. 19-6mp

Life Assurance.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 26, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, see table; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum	Premium	Year	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of prem.	Sum ass'd may be borrowed on the policy.
60	$5000	$370 [illegible]	1837	$488 75	$500 24	$80 08	$2225
			1838	900 16	435 53	67 53	1487
			1839	828 00	370 47	55 7[illegible]	1780
			1840	581 55	270 26	30 70	1483
			1841	555 5[illegible]	347 5[illegible]	37 54	1236

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting 15th of May, 1846, see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 1846. 19-tf

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. July 1, 1846.

4,109 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND.

On the waters of Deep River, Chatham county,
FOR SALE.

BEING too old and feeble to attend to concerns of such magnitude, I hereby offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following very valuable Property, viz:

Egypt, the Plantation on which I reside, containing about 3,000 acres—900 of which are cleared, and 100 more in process of clearing. Of these, 500 acres are low grounds, but so situated as to suffer but little from overflow. Fifty dollars would cover all losses from damage of this kind, for the whole period of 18 years that I have owned the Plantation. There can be 1200 acres of cleared Land on the Farm, and no parts of it more than 1¼ miles from the Homestead. There is a great diversity of soil in this Tract, which enables the owner to grow any crop he chooses, suitable to the climate. It is peculiarly adapted to the culture of small grain and Tobacco, as is evidenced by my Crops. The Farm is cultivated under the three-shift system, and is well drained with open, covered and horizontal ditches; and the whole is under a good fence, with all the buildings necessary for a Farm of this extent. In addition to the ordinary buildings, there is a Granary that will hold 1500 bushels of Wheat in the Sheaf, and contains, beside, a fine Thresher, Crusher and Corn sheller. There is, also, a capital Gin House, with Screws, &c. Also, a good Smoke House, and a Store building, eligibly situated for Country trade.—There is, on this tract, a Toll Bridge across Deep River, and the half of a fine water privilege on the River, for a Mill or Factory. And to crown the whole, it is convenient to Mills and a Market, has a fine range for Cattle and Hogs, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Plantation is uniformly admired by Travellers, and is said to be the best and handsomest Farm between Raleigh and the Mountains.

There are growing on this Plantation 1500 choice Apple Trees.

Also, one other TRACT OF LAND, lying on the same River, called MOUNT AIRY, containing 1109 Acres. This Tract is bounded by the River and Indian Creek, and contains 350 acres of *first* and *second* low grounds (not subject to overflow,) and 400 acres of No. 1 Highland, and lies most beautifully for cultivation. This Tract has the very richest growth of Timber I ever saw on high land, consisting of Locust, Walnut, Buckeye, Red bud and black Haw. I consider this one of the most valuable Tracts of Land in North Carolina. There are about 400 acres in cultivation—the rest to clear. The buildings are all nearly new; there is a Mineral Spring on the tract of great value, with a first rate range for Cattle, Hogs, &c. The Land is adapted to the culture of every crop, that can be raised in this climate. It is No. 1 for Tobacco, is within 2 miles of a Merchant Mill, and the salubrity of the situation cannot be surpassed.

I will sell both of these Farms on long credits, if the debt be made perfectly secure, and the interest punctually paid, annually. A small payment only will be required, when the deeds are executed.

It may be asked why it is that I offer such valuable property for sale? I answer, in addition to the fact of my growing infirmities, that I have but one son that is a Farmer, and he has removed to Mississippi, where I wish to send my negroes.

I will also sell Stock and Provisions, and Plantation implements to the purchaser.

PETER EVANS.
Egypt, Chatham County, June, 1846. 18 3m

N. B. Wishing to quit the Mercantile business, whether or not I sell my Lands, I offer for sale my Stock of Goods now on hand. I will rent my Store—a first rate stand for business, as my books will show—and will board the person purchasing the Goods in my family.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to me, personally, at Egypt, or address me by letter, to Pittsboro', Chatham County.

WAGONS FOR SALE.

ONE four horse Road Wagon, strong and well ironed, with cover, &c.

One two horse Road Wagon, well made, with cover, all complete.

These Wagons are made in Salem, Stokes county. Apply to
E. W. WILLKINGS.
July 6, 1846. 18-4w

THE Subscribers wish to hire the getting of three or four hundred thousand feet of Ton Timber. Application to either of the subscribers, in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
L. S. TOWER.
Fayetteville, June 29, 1846. 17-6w

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.
E. J. HALE.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System, viz:

SCROFULA or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an Injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life; also Chronic Constitutional Disorder, &c.

This medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorder, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and the community at large, I send you this certificate of the astonishing virtues of your Sarsaparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their afflictions abolished and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, aching, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. James McConnell, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain to a certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest appearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly,
SARAH McINTYRE, 240 Delancey st.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Having used your Sarsaparilla in my family, and witnessed its beneficial effects on one of my children, I feel it to be a duty I owe the community to make the case public. About two years ago my little son was attacked with Scrofula or King's Evil, which broke out in eight or nine places round the neck and jaw, which finally affected his eyes, rendering him entirely blind. During the first year from the time he was taken, he was attended by several physicians, but continued to get worse until I despaired of his ever getting well. Having seen your Sarsaparilla advertised with certificates of its cures, I concluded I would give it a trial, and accordingly sent to Cincinnati and procured a few bottles, and now, after having used nine bottles I have the gratification of saying he is well. The sores are all entirely healed, and his sight nearly as good as ever it was; and I have no hesitation in saying that he was entirely cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Yours truly, E. BASSETT.

The proprietors submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 18, 1845.

MESSRS. SANDS—I deem it an act of justice to myself and the community at large, to relate the following facts which occurred in our neighborhood in the latter part of July last. Jane C———, a young girl aged fourteen years, was afflicted with an immense sore on the middle of her back, which defied all the treatment of medical skill. As she was a friend of our family I employed all the means in my power in endeavoring to relieve her, but in vain. At last some person mentioned to me your Sarsaparilla, and I immediately procured two bottles of Messrs. Moses, Hovey & Tucker, your Agents in this city, which I gave to her. I called to see her the next day and she told me she had taken two doses and felt very much relieved. I laughed immoderately at this, but she said it was really so, and gentlemen, in a word, in two weeks from the time she commenced using it, there was neither sign or appearance of where the sore had been.

Yours, respectfully,
J. G. HOUSEMAN, 93 Dauphin-st.

Further Testimony.—The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. William Galusha:

BERKSHIRE, Vt., Oct. 22d, 1845.

Messrs. Sands: I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years; suffering at times what language cannot convey, but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my business, and preach occasionally for the last fifteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. I. Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years, and Mrs. W. Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with Erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles.

Yours, truly,
WM. GALUSHA.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C., A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle: six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject: therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

June 26, 1846. 17 t18

Rev. JOHN A. GRETTER, Professor of Mathematics.

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U.S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartar Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols, $3.

For sale by
July 13. E J HALE.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, In Richmond, Va.

THE Ninth Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, will commence in Richmond on the last MONDAY in October, (the 26th,) and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. L. WARNER, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Prof. of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

R. L. BOHANAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

The College Building, rivalling in beauty, commodiousness, and convenience, any similar structure in our country, has been completed, and offers to the student advantages in the prosecution of his preparatory studies, which hitherto the Faculty was unable to proffer to him. The College Infirmary has been in full operation for the past year, and has furnished more frequent opportunities to witness the lesser and more important surgical operations than any Hospital in the U. States. Independent of the surgical cases, the student can constantly find interesting cases illustrating the various diseases of the South, with the treatment which experience has thoroughly tested. The City Alms House is under the charge of one of the Faculty, and will be open to the Medical Class for clinical instruction. The facilities for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country, and others who do not receive the Catalogue for the present year, which will be issued during this month, (July,) will please send their names and post office (post paid) to the Dean.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
July 7, 1846. 19 8w

GIESE & SON,

Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,
No. 18 Commerce street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

Refer to—

P. Durkin, Esq. Cashier, Petersburg, Va.	
Wesley Gregg, Esq.	do.
Lewis Lunsford, Esq.	do.
Peebles, White & Davis,	do.

and others.
June 13, 1846. 15-20wpd

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Ague Medicine.

A safe and certain cure for Chill and Fever, in all its complicated forms. Also, an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effect so fully developed, that the demand for the Pills has increased to a very great extent. For although the Proprietor has manufactured near half a million Boxes during the past year, he has not been able to supply many parts of the country. This Medicine may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day.

Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Winter Fever and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this Medicine, and are cured by this system of practice, in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills, twelve of which will cure any ordinary case of Chills and Fever. A Pamphlet accompanies each box giving full directions and numerous certificates of the efficacy of these Pills. Price reduced to $1 per Box.

—ALSO.—

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills,

Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

The Proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equalled by any Medicine in the United States. He has in his possession great numbers of certificates of the most astonishing cures that have been effected by the use of these pills.

They are recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Depraved Appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Headache and Sick Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhœ, Nervous affections, obstructed Menstruation, Dysentary or Flux, Heart-burn, White Swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price twenty-five cents per box. A Pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample testimonials of the good effects of these pills.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Ague medicine, and also, his Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic pills, in our families for a number of years, and have also, learned much of their celebrity from great numbers of persons who have used them in their families. We do think them very efficient and valuable medicines for the cure of diseases for which they are recommended:

Maj. James Pearson, Twiggs County,	Georgia.
Ira Durfee, M. D. do do	do
J. Matleck, merchant, Blakeley,	do
Col. John Dill, Fort Gaines,	do
W. H. Rawson, merchant, Lumpkin,	do
Robert Ware, M. D. Columbus,	do
W. S. Middlebrooks, Planter, Jones,	do
Alex. Lowrey, M. D. Jefferson,	do
A. C. Holbert, J. P. Dorevill,	Mississippi.
Maj. J. McGuffee, Cayuga,	do
J. I. Louis, Aubrein	do
Col. W. F. Dillon, Oakley,	do
S. B. Simmons, Planter, Roselaune,	do
C. Stanceill, merchant, Carolton,	do
Judge Carbry, Coffeeville,	do
B. B. Arnold, Planter, Graball,	do
J. B. Meek, merchant, Louisville,	do
James Lowry, merchant, Raleigh,	do
D. F. N. Turner, P. M. Monticello,	do
Samuel Jayne, P. M. Brookhaven,	do
W. Anderson, P M Sumpter county,	Alabama.
G. H. Sheldon, merchant, Gaston,	do

The above valuable Medicines are for sale by the following Agents:

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
J. H. HAWLEY, Sampson County.
J. M. WHITE, Elizabeth Town.
J. T. POPE, Lumberton.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.
June 20, 1846. 16-2m

NEW FLOUR.

NEW FLOUR, for sale by the barrel or at retail, by JAS. G. COOK.
July 13. 19-4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, standing in the name of Duncan Munroe, in the room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

THOS. MUNROE, Adm'r.
Cumberland county, July 6, 1846. 18-3m

DEAFNESS.

MR. McNAIR'S Accoustic Oil has proved very successful in curing even total deafness. We have many certificates from citizens who have used this Oil with complete success. We invite all who are troubled with any disease of the Ear, to examine the proof.

Langley's Western Indian Panacea

Is the best family medicine in the world. It is a cure for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiveness, Jaundice, Epilepsy, Constitutional Debility, &c.

N. B. It operates without the slightest pain, as a mild but thorough cathartic, and never leaves the person costive, even if taken very often.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

Sick Headache REMEDY.

DR. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy is allowed to be the only preparation that will effectually cure that worst of all complaints. Persons using this article will never have the sick headache. If people had rather give fifty cents or a dollar to be entirely cured, than to be laid up for two or three days, they can do so by buying a bottle of this Remedy.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

THE LIFE OF

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

LOCOFOCO PRINCIPLES!

The Kennebec Journal strikingly illustrates the facility with which the Locofocos adapt themselves to circumstances—progressing, crab-like, backwards, when it suits their purposes, as well as forwards—by the following parallel exhibition of the ardor with which they sustained 54 40 a year ago, and the cool impudence with which they have since slipped down to 49. There is a volume of meaning in this small extract:

"A PAIR OF TWISTED SPECTACLES,
"For the use of Cross-eyed Politicians.

"*Resolved*, (by the DEMOCRATIC Legislature of Maine of 1845.) That the territory of Oregon, extending on the Pacific Ocean from the forty-second degree to fifty-four degrees and forty-nine minutes North latitude, *belongs to the United States*, and it is the *imperative* duty of the Government to occupy the same, and extend its *sole* jurisdiction over said territory, without unnecessary delay."	"*Resolved*, (by the DEMOCRATIC State Convention of 1846.) That *although* the American claim to the territory on the Pacific Ocean up to the parallel of 54 40 N. latitude, was one entitled to a vigorous assertion & prosecution, that the recent settlement of that long vexed question, reflects *high credit* upon the Administration, and meets the HEARTY APPROVAL of the people of Maine."

The Cabinet.—The Alexandria Gazette remarks: "It is said in Washington that the place for holding meetings of the Cabinet, on all days when important Administration measures are pending, has been changed from the President's Mansion to the Hall of the House of Representatives!"

It is rumored that a discussion is shortly to come off in Pennsylvania, on the grave question whether James K. Polk is a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay. James Buchanan and George M. Dallas are to take the affirmative—and John K. Kane is to be the referee. Rare sport may be expected!—*Richmond Whig.*

Death of Capt. Page.—The gallant Capt. John Page, of whose dreadful wound in the face at the battle of Palo Alto, after seemingly so far recovered as to be out of danger, left New Orleans a few days since, on the steamer Missouri, for St. Louis. On the voyage up his wound assumed a more violent type, and we learn from the St. Louis papers that he died on board the steamer on the 12th inst., when a few miles above the mouth of the Ohio. Mrs. Page was with him at his death. His remains were taken to St. Louis for interment.

Dogs are now becoming exceedingly sagacious—the schoolmaster has evidently been at work among them. The New York Gazette tells a story of a fine spaniel, *muzzled* according to law, who was taking a promenade in the streets, a few days since, when to his great consternation, the muzzle dropped off. Knowing that without a muzzle his life was in imminent danger, after a moment's reflection, he seized the muzzle in his teeth, arranged it in a way to look as natural as possible, and trotted off home as quick as he could go! That was a knowing dog—very—but not so much so as the dog mentioned a few days ago, by the Times. He found a bank bill in the street, picked it up, examined it, and wagged his tail with delight. Suddenly his countenance changed—he tore it in pieces, and trampled it beneath his feet! A gentleman, who saw the transaction, examined the fragments of the bill, and found it was a *counterfeit one!*

SPEECH OF MR. BARRINGER,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

On the Bill to Modify the Duties on Imports.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 1, 1846.

Mr. BARRINGER said that he was at all times very averse to enter upon the arena of regular debate in this House. His experience here had satisfied him that those who were most frequently desirous of occupying the floor were not regarded as the most useful or influential members of this body. He was especially reluctant to address the committee at this stage of an exhausted debate. But the subject was one of the gravest importance; it was called by some the *great question of the day*. He had some views on this subject, which is regarded as so deeply interesting to every section of the Union, and every class of the people of this nation, which he desired to present to this committee and to the public. He was not in the unfortunate position of the gentleman who had just addressed the committee, (Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee,) and who seemed so greatly embarrassed in the effort to reconcile the differences of his Democratic friends in this House. He had nothing to say to their quarrels, which seem to threaten such serious collisions in their ranks, but which he was satisfied would be healed by the proper efforts, and appliances, if it be necessary to pass this bill. He was well aware of the facilities his Democratic friends always possessed in reconciling their apparent and sometimes real differences; and he counted nothing as to the fate of the bill before the committee from the exciting collisions of opinion which, on the surface only, indicate such violent disruption among the members of the party on the final vote on this great measure. He had no such unpleasant task to perform on his side of the House. He had no conflicts of opinion to reconcile. On this side we shall present very nearly an unbroken phalanx on the final vote.—But he did not mean to make a party speech, and though his views on this question differed materially from those held by a majority of the Democratic party in this House, as now organized, (he was glad to say not by *all* of that party,) he freely accorded to gentlemen advocating the other side quite as much honesty in their convictions and purposes as he claimed for himself.

The two bills now before the committee, Mr. Chairman, as well that commonly called Mr. McKay's bill, as the substitute offered by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Hungerford,) proposed entire changes in the whole fiscal policy of the Government from its earliest organization to the present time—changes not gradual, but immediate, sweeping, radical. For, although in some slight degree, they both recognise the principle of protection to American industry, (and this, too, wherever it is done, in its most odious form,) yet coming to us as they do under the sanction of the Executive message of December last, and the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and based as they are on the doctrines of that famous report, which has received such consideration both in this country and England, especially in the House of Lords, from whom it received the unusual compliment of being *printed* for their use, both these measures, especially the former from the Committee of Ways and Means, amount to a virtual and total abandonment of the whole protective policy. Indeed, sir, that object is distinctly avowed on this floor. I assert, without the fear of successful contradiction, that the policy which is now supported by the opponents of this bill to repeal the act of 1842, has been maintained since the foundation of our Government to the present time. We should always hesitate long to disturb a policy which has received the constant approbation of the nation. To the principles and practice of our Revolutionary statesmen, who were conversant with the early wants of our country, and established the constitutional forms of free Government under which we have so lived and prospered, do we owe an especial deference and respect. The most imperative reasons, founded on considerations of absolute national Independence, demonstrate the necessity of an early adoption of the principle of a fair and reasonable encouragement to domestic industry. The preamble of the second act passed by the first Congress declared that "whereas it is necessary for the support of the Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported," &c. This act was approved and signed on the 4th of July, 1789, by George Washington, the Father of his Country, and voted for by James Madison, the ablest and best expounder of our constitution. On the 8th of January, 1790, Gen. Washington used the following language in his first annual address to Congress: "The safety and interest of the people require that they should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essential, especially military supplies." And in his last address on the 7th of December, 1796, Gen. Washington, in continuation of the same policy he had always supported and urged before Congress, used the following language: "Congress has repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to ensure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."

The following is an extract of the message of Mr. Jefferson to Congress on the 15th December, 1802:

"To cultivate peace, maintain commerce and navigation in their lawful enterprises; to foster our fisheries as nurseries for navigation, and for the nurture of man, and to *protect the manufactures* adapted to our circumstances; to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts; expend the public money with the same care and economy we practise with our own, and impose on our citizens no unnecessary burdens; to keep in all things within our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety; these, fellow-citizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings."

In his message of the 5th November, 1811, Mr. Madison says:

"Although other objects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound policy of *securing* to our *manufactures* the success they have attained, and still are attaining, under the impulse of causes not permanent, and to our navigation, the fair extent of which is at present abridged by the unequal regulations of foreign Governments. Besides the reasonableness of *saving our manufactures* from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring upon them, the national interest requires that, with respect to such materials at least as belong to our defence and primary wants, we should not be left in a state of unnecessary *dependence on external supplies*."

Mr. Madison never failed to enforce similar sentiments on the consideration of Congress and the country, whenever a fit opportunity presented itself. I shall not detain the committee by further extracts from that distinguished source. Mr. Monroe, distinguished for his devotion to the best interests of his country, in his inaugural address expresses himself thus:

"Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of Government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries; while we are thus dependant, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be *domestic* in its influence, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in *foreign* hands, would be felt advantageously in agriculture and every other branch of industry."

On the 3d December, 1817, in his message to Congress, Mr. Monroe said:

"Our manufactures will require the constant attention of Congress. The capital employed in them is considerable, and the knowledge required in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures, is of great value. Their *preservation*, which depends *on due encouragement*, is connected with the *high interests* of the nation."

In his second annual message he uses this language:

"It cannot be doubted that the more complete our internal resources, and the least dependant we are on foreign Powers for every national as well as domestic purpose, the greater and more stable will be our public plenty. By the increase of our domestic manufactures will the demand for the rude materials be increased; and thus will the dependence of the several parts of the Union on each other, and the strength of the Union itself, be proportionably augmented."

Again, in his message on the 3d December, 1822, he says:

"Satisfied I am, whatever may be the abstract doctrines in favor of unrestricted commerce, (provided all nations would concur in it, and it was not likely to be interrupted by war, which has *never* occurred, and *cannot be expected*,) there are other strong reasons applicable to our situation and relations with other countries which impose on us the obligation to *cherish our manufactures*."

Gen. Jackson repeatedly recognised and enforced the same suggestions of public policy. In his message of the 7th December, 1830, he employs the following emphatic and unanswerable argument:

"The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust these duties, with a view to the *encouragement of domestic branches of industry*, is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, *without limitation or restriction*, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relative to the inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of their right to protect their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely *cannot* be the case. This indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority, on the subject, expressly delegated to Congress. In this conclusion I am *confirmed* as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the constitution, as by the *uniform practice* of Congress, the *continued acquiescence* of the State, and the *general understanding of the people*."

I will not refer to the votes of Gen. Jackson and other of the leading statesmen of the opposite party in favor of the act of 1824; nor to his remarkable letter of April 28, 1814, on this subject, to Dr. Coleman, of my own native State. I could cite line upon line, and extract upon extract, from the solemnly recorded and expressed opinions of the great statesmen of all parties in our country, and at all times in our history, to show both the *right* and *duty* of Congress, in proper cases, to give a fair and reasonable encouragement to American labor. The sentiments I have quoted are the opinions of those who have had the fullest confidence of the country, and especially of the South. The truth is, Mr. Chairman, that no President or party, Whig or Democratic, Federal or Republican, had omitted when in power to maintain both the constitutionality and expediency of the doctrine contended for by our side of the House. It was a chief element of success in the election of Gen. Jackson. It had never been disputed in a Presidential message until the annual communication of the present incumbent in December last. Even Mr. Polk admitted it, or at least desired it to be understood that he was in favor of the doctrine up to that period. You all remember, sir, his celebrated Kane letter, which was made to assume all the hues of the chameleon, and which has been so severely commented on in this debate. Every gentleman from the great Democratic State of Pennsylvania who has yet taken part in this discussion has admitted that Mr. Polk could not have gotten the vote of that State but for the belief produced by that letter that he was in favor of the tariff, and was even a "better tariff man than Mr. Clay." I will not allude, sir, to the bitter fruits which I fear that great State is destined to reap from the deception which has been so skilfully practised upon her confiding people.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Tibbatts) has here publicly admitted that Mr. Polk could not have received the votes of the Western States except for the belief that he recognised the constitutionality and expediency of incidental protection within the revenue range, and of discrimination to protect all the great interests of the country. Even in the inaugural address of the President of the 4th of March, 1845, we have the strongest recognition of the power to legislate with a view to the encouragement of the great industrial pursuits of the country. He said:

"The power [to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises] was an indispensable one to be conferred on the Federal Government, which, without it, would possess no means of providing for its own support. In executing this power, by levying a tariff of duties for the support of Government, the raising of *revenue* should be the object, and *protect on* the incident. To reverse this principle, and make protection the object and revenue the incident, would be to inflict manifest injustice upon all other than the protected interests. In levying duties for revenue, it is doubtless proper to make such discriminations, within the revenue principle, as will afford incidental protection to our home interests. Within the revenue limit there is a discretion to discriminate, beyond that limit the rightful exercise of the power is not conceded."

Mr. Chairman, I shall not multiply, as I could, authorities on this subject. It would be an anomaly, if the Government did not have this indispensable power. It would be suicidal. Without its just exercise, we should not be an independent people. It was one of the chief objects of our separation from the mother country, whose policy had been so inimical to the development of our resources, and who desired to restrain us from the power to manufacture even a hobnail in the colonies. It was incorporated in our federal constitution, and has been sanctioned by the practice of every Administration, under every diversity of party. Even now a large portion of the ascendant party in this House will not admit that it is, in any sense, the test of party allegiance; and even express their amazement at the theories of those who hold political communion with them on other subjects. And yet Mr. Chairman after all this weight of argument and precedent and practice, gentlemen throughout this debate, on the other side, have been horrified and startled at the idea of the least discrimination, even within the revenue range, in favor of the essential interests of the nation. It is represented, especially by some of our opponents from Virginia and Alabama, as a modern violation of the plainest provisions of the constitution. It is no new thing, sir, to legislate for the protection of particular interests, when their preservation and advancement are connected with the general welfare of the nation. By what authority have our navigation laws been passed? What right had we to give a preference, in the whole coasting trade, to *American* shipping, without regard to the rates of transportation offered by foreign vessels? The constitutionality or wisdom of these laws has never been questioned. Is not this a violation of the principles so zealously urged by gentlemen here? Is this "buying where we could buy cheapest?" Or is it not, on your principles, an "odious grinding monopoly, in favor of a set of bloated purse-proud American *manufacturers*?"

Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to be misunderstood. *I am not in favor of a "high protective tariff."* I am not for a tariff for "*protection merely*." I do not contend for that system of "legalized plunder and robbery" that gentlemen so eloquently declaim about in this hall. What I insist upon, and what I think the highest interests of the country demand, is such a tariff as has been the subject of good sound Whig doctrine from the beginning, sanctioned by the principles and practice of the fathers of true republican faith; such a tariff as has been reccommended, over and over again, in the messages of our best Presidents, and advocated and virtually promised in the inaugural address of Mr. Polk himself, viz: a tariff which, while it imposes duties on foreign imports for the necessary revenue to support an economical administration of the Government as its *prime object*, shall be so arranged and adjusted in its details as to afford a just and reasonable encouragement in favor of all the great interests of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts. While revenue should be the object, discrimination should be the incident. Sir, you never will conduct the affairs of this great nation successfully on any contrary doctrine. This is the well-established revolutionary principle for which our forefathers contended; this is necessary for the prosperity of the great interests of the people, and indispensable to us as a free and independent nation. A tariff of some sort we must have. The Government must be supported. No influential American statesman has ever seriously declared himself in favor of direct taxes as a *permanent system of revenue in time of peace*. We cannot rely on loans or Treasury notes for a permanent revenue. The objections to these are obvious. A tariff on foreign imports must therefore be laid. Such duties have been laid from 1789 to this day; and, sir, I predict that whatever may be the fate of this bill, proposing a revolution in the whole financial system of our country, experience will continue to point out the beaten track of our fathers as the best course for us to pursue. We shall soon get tired of this untried experiment. I am not for any hot-house stimulus to industry, and I admit that true policy requires that legislative protection should be confined, in a wise discrimination, to such productions as our situation, capital, and resources enable us to *make* successfully to supply the wants of the country.

On the 30th of August, 1842, Congress passed a tariff law now in force. This bill proposes to repeal it. Is this proposed change right? Nothing can be more pernicious to the labor and capital of the country than this vacillating policy—this constant fluctuation both in the trade of the country and the revenues of the Government. I do not pretend to say that the act of 1842 is perfect, or that it should be, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unalterable. If it be imperfect, as it doubtless is, let it be amended in such particulars as experience may have indicated as necessary. Let it be amended in a proper way and on thorough examination, and not at the instance and upon the statements of British importers and their agents. The regulation of a Tariff of duties is necessarily complicated and one of great difficulty. It is a question of *facts* and *details*, ramifying themselves through every interest of society. We never have, and in a country like ours, of such diversified pursuits and interests, we never can pass any general tariff law which will give satisfaction to *all*. The thing is impossible. Our true course is to come as near this end as possible. I have freely admitted that the existing law might be wisely amended. I should like to see that indispensable necessary of *life, salt*, made duty free. The duties and minimums on coarse domestics might be lowered, if not entirely abolished; and on raw cotton, the duty, which was once important but now useless, might well be abolished altogether. By this course we should wrest from the hands of demagogues instruments by which they are constantly trying to deceive the people. There are other instances in which the act of 1842 may well be amended and the tariff might be decreased. But in the main, that law has operated well; and, after all, experience was the best teacher; it is worth all your theories. The act of 1842 had completely refuted the predictions of its enemies and fully realized the best hope of its friends. Under its operation the country was prosperous. Under what circumstances had that act been passed? I need not dwell on what all must so well remember. The object of that law was to raise a sinking revenue; to restore the public credit; to pay the public debts and liabilities; and last though not least, to give incidental protection to interests essential to our national welfare and independence. Towards the close of the operation of the celebrated compromise act of 1833, the expenditures constantly exceeded our income. Even before the reduction had reached the lowest point of twenty per cent. it had utterly failed to produce the necessary revenue. This fact is admitted by the most ultra free trade men. Yet gentlemen are for returning, not *gradually*, but *suddenly* to the same system. Who can believe that the bill before us will raise sufficient revenue for the wants of the Government? Curtail your expenses, abandon your magnificent scheme of Internal Improvements, passed by this Democratic House, under the name of the harbor and river bill; reduce your annual expenditure to seventeen millions, and perhaps then an average of twenty five to thirty per cent. ad valorem may prove sufficient. But, sir, does any one here believe that this reduction will be brought about? We must legislate for an existing state of things. The expenditure of the Government, instead of being restricted by economy to seventeen millions a year, amounted on an average to near twenty six millions. It has stood at that rate for years past. It will be increased. The acquisition of Texas and the establishment of new Territorial Governments, the most expensive appendages of your Government, and the necessary enlargement of your army and navy, will enhance your expenditures. They will be from twenty eight to thirty millions per annum. I do not speak of a state of war, but of a peace establishment. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Hungerford) has demonstrated, by a most searching analysis, that this bill will not produce more than seventeen millions nett revenue in time of peace, and less in time of war. How shall we supply the deficit? Shall we resort to loans and Treasury notes? I fear they will soon again become fashionable. With the aid of the "Little Tariff Bill," as it is called, passed in 1841, which my colleague, now before me, (Mr. Graham,) well remembers, the compromise act still failed to raise the necessary income. It sank to less than thirteen millions a year. The Treasury was empty—the Government bankrupt—and general ruin stared us in the face. Experience spoke with a voice that could not be mistaken. The compromise act emptied the Treasury; the tariff of 1842 filled it. The compromise act prostrated the credit of the Government; and then the act of 1842 restored it. Who does not remember with a blush of patriotic shame the low point to which our nation had been brought? How your Government scrip was hawked and peddled about in every money market in the world without a bidder? The Congress of 1842 had of necessity to revise the whole revenue system. But gentlemen say the rates of that law were too high, because they are above the revenue standard. "The revenue Standard!" What do gentlemen mean by these *cabalistic phrases*? Is the amount needed for revenue a *fixed quantity*? Or does it not fluctuate with the state of the nation and the necessities of our public affairs? It must necessarily depend on the state of trade and the public exigencies. We want one amount in peace, another in time of war. There is, therefore, no such thing as a fixed revenue standard. Mr. Secretary Walker asserts that it is twenty per cent. We have tried that, or at least we had approached it, at a time too when our importations were very large, and our experiment had proved that when we got down in the scale as far as twenty-five per cent. the revenue failed, and the Government was placed in the most perilous crisis. Under the act of 1842 the annual average nett revenue is from twenty six to twenty seven millions of dollars—about sufficient to answer the wants of the Government in ordinary times. But, Mr. Chairman, it is objected to the existing law that its operation is most injurious to the consuming portion of the community, especially to the farming and planting interests; that it raises the price of all the people have to buy and lowers the price of all they have to sell; that it is a system of plunder and injustice; and that it puts into the pockets of the manufacturers two dollars for every one in the Treasury—fifty four millions to enrich them and only twenty seven millions in the national coffers! This representation, which in truth is mere declamation opposed to the facts of the case, is based on the idea that every tariff of duties is necessarily a tax, and that in all cases this tax is paid by the consumer. Now, sir, I utterly deny this position. It may be true as a *general rule*, but it not only has many exceptions but there are many cases where it is decidedly opposed to the truth. On those articles from which we derived the greatest part of our revenue the duty did not raise the price and was not a tax to the consumer; because nearly enough of the articles were produced to meet the demands of consumption without resort to the foreign supply. Domestic competition was induced and lowered the price. When the article is not made at home in sufficient quantities to answer our demands, the duty was often divided between the consumer and producer or importer, in which cases the foreign importer pays a part of the tax for the privilege of selling in our market. Where we do not make the article at all, the whole duty was strictly a tax, and paid by the consumer. Prices depend upon the great laws of supply and demand, and on the ability of the people to consume. But, sir, I will not enlarge on this subject. Every body knows that the prices of the leading articles of consumption are lower than they were at and before the passage of the act of 1842. It is an admitted fact. But, gentlemen say *this* is owing to improved machinery and *other* causes. What has improved machinery and given new impulse to manufacturing skill but the policy we advocate?

In regard to the prices of agricultural produce, especially of that great staple cotton, it was well known that there was a great over-production.

[Mr. Burt said he thought not.]

My honorable friend from South Carolina is mistaken. This fact was so well known, and so fully admitted, that a convention had been called in the South to take into consideration the means of diverting labor from the culture of cotton into some other channel, that a better price might be obtained on the residue which was raised. It has been said that if we would consent to reduce the tariff we should find a market for our surplus agricultural productions. I wish, sir, that the hopes which are so fondly indulged on this subject could be realized. Much has been promised from the abolition of the British corn laws. It is possible that the new system of British legislation may so work as to afford us a market for a small portion of that surplus; but, sir, even this I greatly doubt. The aggregate agricultural products of the country amounted in value to between eight and nine hundred millions of dollars per annum. Of this vast amount about one-half was consumed by the producers, our own population; the other half sought a market. And where was that market to be found? Undoubtedly the chief market was at home, in the consumption by non-producers of agricultural produce who are engaged in other pursuits. The whole amount of our exports last year was about ninety-nine millions of dollars. This is about the average per annum. Of these, the staple articles of cotton, tobacco, and rice constitute more than sixty millions of dollars, and manufactured articles make up another sum of thirteen millions. The balance, of little more than twenty-five millions, is made up of every other article exported. The fact is, sir, we do not export to all foreign markets for sale *one twentieth* part of the surplus productions of our farmers. We import almost as much as we export, notwithstanding our vast surplus. We import even cotton, as well as beef, hams, wool, potatoes, &c. But, sir, this small amount of imports is the mere incident of trade and commerce, as is our export of the produce of our farms, except of the three great articles which I have mentioned. The foreign has never yet been, and I fear never will be, our true market for breadstuffs and provisions. It is preposterous to suppose that foreign countries, situated as they are, can ever furnish an outlet for the four hundred millions surplus of our agricultural productions. We must legislate in reference to the world as it is, and not as we would have it to be. There is no such thing as free trade, and never will be, as long as mankind remain selfish and Governments require to be supported by money. Free trade, sir, is a mere bubble; it is not to be found on earth, except among our own sovereign States of this Union, in that beautiful but combined and complicated system of "*many in one*" which is so much the admiration of the world.

But, Mr. Chairman, suppose our surplus produce went into the English ports, here held up as our great and best markets, was it sure of finding purchasers there? Does Great Britain, so much admired here for some purposes and lauded by the same persons for others, does she look to the United States for her wheat and flour and grain of every description? Is no wheat grown in Germany? None in Prussia? None in the Russian dominions? None in the provinces of Turkey?—Will not the wheat from the Baltic and the Black Sea meet our wheat in that market, and would not they undersell us? To say nothing of the distance and cost of freight, until our labor in this free and happy Republic shall be brought down to a level with the labor of Russian serfs, it was impossible to compete with them in the English markets. Until our people were as poorly fed, clothed, and paid as the starving millions of the monarchies of Europe, living on a bare subsistence, we could not expect this boon, so much desired by some gentlemen, of selling the products of our American labor in foreign markets on equal terms of competition with them. What does it cost to make a bushel of wheat in Prussia, for instance.

Mr. Douglass said about thirty cents.

The gentleman from Illinois says thirty cents. That is a low price, but, even then, it will take at least twenty-five cents to get it to New York, and fifteen cents for transportation to Liverpool.—When deposited on the wharf at Liverpool it costs the shipper at least seventy cents. And now, sir, every body knows that a bushel of wheat from the great grain-growing country of the Baltic can be laid down on that same wharf at Liverpool for forty cents. Wheat was now selling at the Liverpool market, at a time when a great scarcity created a demand, at fifty cents per bushel. Are gentlemen so demented as to hope to compete in the British or any other foreign market with men who were compelled, from the necessities of their position, to labor for sixpence per day? It is absurd; so obviously so, that I can scarcely bring myself to believe that gentlemen are serious in the declarations of their hopes about these foreign markets for our farming productions. However this may be, I hope never to see the day when wages in this free country shall come down to that level.—We are a totally different people from those who inhabit the shores of the Baltic and Black Seas. *Our* policy is to *elevate* the laboring classes.—Here we have perfect political equality. The men who toil in our fields and workshops are not debased and ignorant slaves, but well informed and high-spirited freemen, who constitute, each man for himself, a portion of the sovereignty of the land. God forbid that their industry should be placed on the same level, by any force of circumstances, with the pauper labor of men who work barely to live, and live but to be degraded! The contact would be destructive to American industry, and fatal to the spirit of liberty itself.

Mr. Chairman, it is argued that we must reduce *our* tariff because England is reducing hers. It is true that on some articles she is lowering and on some taking off her duties. But, sir, is any fair reciprocity proposed by England to us? And with what view has her recent policy been dictated? Why had the duty been taken off of cotton? Only for the purpose of benefiting her manufacturers. There was a time when England struggled with an abiding hope to supply herself with raw cotton independently of our aid. She had made strenuous efforts to grow cotton in her own East India possessions, and entertained sanguine hopes of getting it in Egypt. Both projects failed. For a long time she imposed high duties on the raw material and prohibitory duties on the manufactured articles from this country. But she has discovered that she cannot do without American cotton. She has discovered that instead of being subsidiary and dependant for the manufacture of our own raw material, we had become wholly independent of her; and from the subordinate condition of a colonial dependant we have risen into the rank of a competitor, and have in fact become her most formidable rival. In the manufactures of coarse cottons, built up under the policy we have pursued, we can compete with her in the markets of the world. By the abolition of the duty she has extended protection to her own manufacturers in this contest. And so as to her reduction of the duty on breadstuffs and provisions. Is any man so simple as to suppose England has done this merely to *benefit us*, or in consequence of any wild theories of free trade? Let us not cherish so great and fatal a delusion. All nations are essentially selfish, and of all nations in the world England is and always has been the most so. She has taken off her duties on provisions only, because she was compelled to do it by the necessities of her starving population, and that her manufactures might continue to draw the breath of life.—The same policy will induce her to put them on again whenever *her interest* requires it. Besides all these considerations of self-interest, England is in most respects much in advance of other nations in manufacturing skill and capital, and she is in the fortunate position of being able to invite others into rivalry with her without injury to her interests. Her policy has always heretofore been restrictive, but she would be willing to-morrow to enter the list in the impracticable schemes of free trade with the world, if other nations would consent, simply because her past policy has *prepared* her *for it* without the fear of detriment from others.

And again, sir, the financial system of Great Britain is essentially different from and inapplicable to ours. We derive our income chiefly, if not almost entirely, from customs: she obtains but one half of hers from that source. The average annual revenue of England is about £50,000,000: of this sum, she derived, in 1842, from *excises* £14,500,000, from *stamp duties* £7,000,000, and from *land tax* £1,700,000, making a fraction more than the half of the whole sum. Are we to imitate her example in these odious taxes. From tea and coffee, which we admit free, she exacts about £5,000,000; from sugar alone £5,100,000, and from tobacco £3,500,000; and from manufactured goods the whole amount of the customs due in England does not amount to a half per cent., while we collect the largest part of our revenue from that source. Let gentlemen look into the facts before they call on us to follow in the footsteps of a nation that always legislates, not to benefit others, but to promote and secure her own selfish policy and interests.

As to the importance of the home market, of which so much has been said in this debate, I do not attach so much value to it as some of my friends here, but still it is a matter not to be overlooked. How, sir, can a producer of cotton (to say nothing of the vast home consumption of provisions and breadstuffs) consider the home market of small consequence, when between four and five hundred thousand bales of every cotton crop are consumed here. At least one-sixth of the whole product found a market on our own shores.

[Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, said he believed this estimate was too large.]

My honorable friend from South Carolina is mistaken, as he will find on examination.

I have said, Mr. Chairman, that this bill proposes a great and radical change by a virtual abandonment of all incidental protection. But it proposes *another* equally material alteration in our policy, by the adoption of the *ad valorum* principle and the *abrogation of all specific duties* in the mode of their collection. The duties are to be levied and assessed on the foreign valuation of the goods, wares, and merchandise imported. This system will inevitably lead to enormous frauds on the revenue by false invoices; it will lead to a ruinous reduction in the revenue; and it will work a most serious injury to honest American importers and American commerce by throwing, eventually, the whole import trade in the hands and under the control of foreigners. It will destroy that uniformity in the assessment of duties which is expressly required by the constitution. The same kind and quality of goods will be valued at one rate in Charleston, and at another in New York and Boston and New Orleans. The assessment will necessarily depend on the various judgments of the different appraisers. It is liable, too, to this great objection, that, when the article is most in demand and the price highest, the duty will be the most heavy and oppressive. When the article imported is cheapest and the least in demand, the duty will be the lowest; the less the people were able to consume, the higher the duty rose; and, when our industry of all kinds most needed protection they would get the least; and when they least needed it, they would get the most. I am entirely opposed to this *ad valorum* principle as a general system. It would well apply to many articles, but it is wholly wrong as applied to others. Besides, it is a new system, and I am opposed to experiments unless I am sure it will work right in practice. It has been heretofore repudiated by our Government, and never adopted as an exclusive system by any wise Government on the face of the Globe. It was not the system of England or France, or of the Zoll-Verein, which is so fast extending itself over all the north of Europe. Our whole American commercial community has expressed their opposition to it, and our wisest statesmen have always rejected it. Mr. Buchanan in his great speech on the bill of 1842 for which he voted then pronounced the most emphatic condemnation of it as unwise and oppressive. That system had always operated best which contained a mixture of *ad valorems* and specifics; and to that I am [illegible]. I am convinced that a safer [illegible] cannot be adopted.

This new tariff graduated on a revenue standard, is proposed as a peace measure, and by gentlemen who profess great and constant regard to the [illegible] [illegible] of the necessaries of life, yet it contains a duty on [illegible] [illegible] Is it necessary now? and as a precedent as to the power now proposed is highly dangerous. What is that power, sir? There is a most extraordinary feature in this bill. The President is directed to raise this tax collected by *proclamation*. Gentlemen seem to shrink from the responsibility of imposing it themselves and directly. Whenever a deficiency occurs as to certain [illegible] in the revenue, the President is to have the prerogative of ordering this duty to be levied.

The ancient Anglo-Saxon principle was to reserve to the Representatives of the people the exclusive power of taxation and of holding the purse of the nation. This, sir, will, I suspect, be stricken from the bill. You cannot pass it here with this provision included. But sir, its insertion in the bill has exhibited the disposition of those having the majority of this House to impose this measure [illegible] in defiance of the people, even in the time of peace; and it further demonstrates conclusively, the [illegible] of the framers of this bill and of the Administration in power, that the scheme of revenue now insisted upon by them will prove *insufficient* to meet the fiscal wants of the Government.

There cannot be a question of this result, even in time of peace. You cannot meet the ordinary expenses of the Government under its operation, much less the extraordinary sums which will be required for the energetic prosecution of the Mexican war. I have voted for the declaration of the existence of war with the Republic of Mexico, and I expect to vote for every proper measure and all necessary moneys to bring that war to a speedy, successful, and honorable termination. I will not now inquire into the causes of that war; it is sufficient for me to know *that it exists*, and that our honor and interest require its early termination. I have felt proud of the gallant spirit which our people have, without distinction of party, manifested in defence of their country, and of none more so than the cheerful promptitude with which the citizens of my own patriotic and noble State have met the requisitions on their patriotism. I feel especially proud of the gallantry of my own district, the first in the State to tender the services of an organized company of volunteers. But, sir, whether this war is to be a long or a short one, it will be a very expensive one. We shall have a heavy bill to foot up. The expenses of the Florida war will be small in comparison with the inevitable costs of this war. Now, sir, I prefer that, if additional means are wanted for the prosecution of the contest with Mexico, they should be provided in a separate war bill of duties, and limited in its duration to the continuance of the war. A peace policy ought to be permanent. But the folly of reducing existing duties and curtailing the sources of your revenue at a time when your patriotism demands more, is, to me, most extreme and unjustifiable. What, sir, will be the end of this absurdity? You will be compelled to resort again to the indirect and most odious form of a loan, in the shape of Treasury notes. I predict that in less than ten days the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means will present a bill for the issue of from ten to fifteen millions of Treasury notes. This, too, sir, will be done at the same time that you are descanting on the beauties of a *hard-money currency*, and in the act of passing that most objectionable and oft-rejected measure of the sub-treasury, requiring all payments to the Government to be made in gold and silver. What wonderful consistency! These Treasury notes are intended to furnish a paper circulating medium. Besides, sir, at this very time I suspect the Secretary of the Treasury either has or is about to issue a Government currency, entering into the common circulation, in the shape of checks on your depositories, for sums of a hundred dollars and fifty dollars, in the way of payments to the Government creditors. In advance, I pronounce my decided and emphatic condemnation of this course of proceeding as most dangerous, and a gross violation of the powers vested in the Treasury Department.

There is one contingency in which I will vote for these Treasury Notes, that I have no doubt will be asked for from Congress, and that is, that they shall be shown to be indispensably necessary to meet our expenses in time of war; and even then I would prefer the good old fashioned and honest method of a loan. Both modes create a public debt; but the one is open and easily understood by the great body of the people, while the other is disguised and deceptive. But, sir, I again ask this House and the country what can exceed the folly and impolicy of reducing your income while your expenses are increased? What, sir, would be thought of the wisdom or forecast of an individual, in any avocation in life, who should at the same moment increase his expenses and diminish his means of discharging them?

But gentlemen deny this consequence and insist that the means of the Government will be increased by a reduction of the duties. Some most remarkable and miraculous virtues are attributed to this bill. When the law of 1842 was enacted one of the great objections urged against it was that it would not produce enough revenue and would diminish the importations. When the prediction was falsified by actual results at the Treasury and custom-house, it was then objected against the law because it raised too much revenue. If a system of imports realizes a permanent surplus in time of peace, and when the country is out of debt, it certainly would require modification by a reduction of the duties. But, sir, what wonderful properties are discovered in this new scheme of finance and revenue! The profound statesmanship of the Secretary of the Treasury presents the same measure to suit every contingency of the necessities of the Government. It answers both the purposes of peace and of war. The same arguments have been applied to both conditions. His philosophy teaches that when there is a surplus, reduce duties, and when there is a deficit, still reduce the duties, and all will be right! When we have too much money in the Treasury, low duties are the panacea to reduce the plethora of the system, but when we want more money low duties are still the nostrum by which the arteries of the Government are to be replenished with the steam of life! This policy is like the nostrum of a quack which operates equally well in directly opposite conditions of the system. Sir, this was not the wisdom of our predecessors. In the last war with Great Britain, without the aid of recent lights, our statesmen *doubled* all the duties on imports to increase the revenue. But *we* are to have an increase of the importations to increase the means of the Treasury. Do you expect, sir, to enlarge the ability of the people to consume foreign goods by the passage of this bill? Will you not rather lessen it, by crippling the resources of the country and destroying the prosperity of the people? But suppose by this measure you stimulate importations, and we bring in more goods than we are able to pay for by our own native products, a child might see that, to meet the balance of trade thus thrown against us, *specie* must go out of the country, the facilities of our local banks to discount will be impaired, and a general distress prevail in the land. The evils of excessive importations are obvious. Our whole experience has taught us that, when the balance of trade continued long against us, and our specie was drained from the country to go abroad, a financial and commercial revulsion was the inevitable consequence, followed by a general prostration of the industrial resources and energies of the great body of the people. The man whose expenditure constantly exceeds his income must fail; and similar indiscretion must assuredly bring like disaster upon nations. At present our imports average about one hundred and one millions, while our exports reach within a fraction of one hundred millions. The balance is well adjusted. It is a good rule to 'let well enough alone.' Why disturb materially an act which provides us with the requisite revenue for the wants of the Government, and under which the country is generally prosperous? Why, too, I ask, make this great change in the midst of a war? But, sir, we live in remarkable times. This is said to be the age of *progress*. Take care that we do not 'progress backwards!' There are kindred measures on your table, as parts of the great *Executive* scheme, which we are urged to pass, because, among other reasons pressed on the consideration of the Representatives of a free people, they are the *measures of the Administration!* Sir, is the spirit of freedom fled from this hall? Shall Executive influence predominate over and govern the judgments and conduct of the immediate representatives of the true sovereignty of the land? We are asked to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, and to establish the warehousing system. And it is said that each of these measures will increase the revenue. I do not believe that such a result will be produced by either. In regard to the first, you cannot compel the people to buy more land than they need, and experience, in ordinary times, has shown that amount not to exceed about two millions of acres. I will say nothing of the gross injustice done to the *old States* of this Union by such a bill as is proposed, which will operate as a virtual cession of the public domain to the States in which they lie. I only mean to say that the revenue will not be increased, but reduced by it. The warehousing bill, without any expression of an opinion on its general merits, will have the same tendency. It is, in fact, an *extension of credit* to the importer, giving him the privilege of storing his goods to await any and the most favorable condition of the market, or withdraw them at his pleasure within the three years. By the very bill now before us, it is provided that goods imported *before* the 2nd December, 1846, and then in the custom-house, may be entered subject only to the duties under the new law. Who does not see that its operation, at least for the next half year, must decrease the income of the Government?

But, Mr. Chairman, I will not longer, even if my hour permitted me, detain the Committee, to whom I am so much indebted for their kind attention. This bill, I believe, will pass. If so, I hope, for the sake of the general good, that my worst fears may not be realized, from the destruction of a policy under which we have thus far prospered, and the adoption of one which may injure us much, and will certainly place, to a most dangerous extent, the destiny of our industry and trade, under the control of foreign labor, capital, and legislation. I trust that the results of a bitter experience will not be required to teach us wisdom when it is too late. For one, if this bill become a law, I am willing to give it a *fair trial*, and let it be approved or condemned by its actual fruits. Whatever may be its fate, the 'good old North State,' from which I come, will continue to desire no effect from this or any other act of legislation but what shall bind faster the bonds of the Union, add to the blessings of liberty, and promote the happiness of the people.

RAIL ROAD STOCK RISING!

Mr. Shepard (as is well remembered) in this, and the Eastern part of the State, charged that Gov. Graham should have bid nothing for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, for it was worth nothing; and that the General Assembly had pronounced it to be worth nothing. We are informed by a letter from a gentleman, who was present at Waynesville, Haywood County, on the 4th of July that Gov. Graham, in replying to Mr. Shepard's objection, that he had bid too much for the Road, inquired how much the gentleman would have had him to bid. Mr. S. replied—"I would have began with one cent." Well, said the Governor, what would you have gone to, against competing bidders? After hesitating until his embarrassment was visible to all, Mr. S. replied, "that he would not have gone beyond $50,000, for he didn't believe it was worth more." The Governor congratulated the people, on the rise in the value of this Road now owned by them. The Gentleman had set out in the campaign, by saying it was worth nothing; since the publication of the Statement by the Officers of the Road, showing the Receipts and Disbursements, he had risen from *nothing*, to $50,000; and if the campaign continued much longer, he hoped he would be convinced, that it was worth the amount bid for it. But if the Governor had allowed the Road to be knocked off to some other bidder than the State, at $50,001, what clamor would not then have been heard from the Loco Foco Press and Orators, that the interests of the State had been sacrificed by the Governor, in permitting it to go off at so much less than its value?

By the way, some idea may be formed of the value placed on this Rail Road by the General Assembly, from the fact of their directing that, if purchased by the State, the Governor might sell it again at $400,000. Does not this show, that they estimated it above the price bid by the State for it?—*Raleigh Register.*

Indian Costume.—In Washington recently, during the hot weather, it is said that one of the Indians now in the city was going up the avenue clothed in such apparel as civilization was heaping upon him. Feeling them of no manner of use, he took off his pantaloons, threw them over his arm, and strode up the avenue, attracting quite as much notice with them on his arm as if they had been on his legs.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The steamship New York, Capt. Phillips, arrived last evening from Brazos Santiago *via* Galveston. She left the Brazos on the 11th and Galveston on the 13th inst. She brought among her passengers Col. McIntosh and son, Lieut. Bibb, Lieut. Power and Lieut. Lawe. Twenty discharged soldiers also came over on her. It gives us pleasure to state that Col. McIntosh has recovered in a great measure from his wounds. He was at the public table last evening at the St. Charles, as his numerous friends in Savannah, New York and throughout the country will be most happy to hear.

The 7th Regiment of Infantry left on the 6th for Camargo. Three companies by the way of the river, on the steamer Big Hatchie, the others taking up the line of march by the way of Raynosa; both detachments were expected to arrive about the same time.

Besides the Aid and the Big Hatchie, the Troy, Capt. Wright, had arrived at Matamoras, and the papers expected a *general* move before long. Verbal accounts represent that there are ten boats at Matamoras, and that the army is moving as fast as it is possible to despatch the troops up the river.

The Troops on the Rio Grande.—An intelligent correspondent at Fort Polk estimates the number of volunteers actually in the field on the 9th inst., as exceeding considerably ten thousand men, and thinks it would be reasonable to set down Gen. Taylor's entire force at fifteen thousand men. Since the date of his letter, large accessions for his army have arrived at this point, who have already gone forward, or shortly will do so.—*Picayune.*

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The steamship James L. Day, Capt. Griffin, arrived last evening from the Brazos Santiago, having sailed thence on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

The troops were being sent forward as fast as the means of transportation and the high waters would allow.

An article in the American Flag, of the 10th inst., informs us that broils occasionally break out amongst the Volunteers and Mexicans, resulting in death. That paper states that Gen. Taylor uses every exertion to prevent persons attached to the army from disturbing the citizens of Matamoras. A young American soldier was found near the office of the American Flag, on the 9th inst., with his throat dreadfully cut and his heart pierced with several dagger wounds. The murderer has not been discovered.

The high water has been of incredible injury to the crops on the Rio Grande, some asserting that even three-fourths of the cotton and corn in the bottoms have been destroyed. It may occasion difficulty in giving Gen. Taylor the means of subsisting his troops to the extent he anticipated from the appearance of the crops a short while since. Three weeks ago, there never was as good a promise of an abundant harvest, and all were cheerful: now the poor Mexicans are stalking about waist deep in the corn fields, the families have been driven off to the high grounds, and every face is shrouded in gloom.

The weather, together with the inactivity of the troops, has caused considerable sickness among them. The are several hundred in hospital at Matamoras, and the measles has broken out in one of the camps.

"Curiosity runs high" to know the object of a visit of two British naval officers to General Taylor, who arrived in a vessel of war from Tampico. Communication being cut off, they sent their despatches by mail to their Consul at Matamoras, to be laid by him before the Consul General.

Appearances indicate a move of the army into the interior as soon as the waters subside.

Arrivals.—Amongst the arrivals by the Jas. L. Day are Majors Dimmock and Morris, Capt. Burke and Lieuts. Fremont and Magruder, of the U. S. Army. The companies commanded by these officers having been reduced to skeletons, they have been ordered North to recruit them in conformity with the recent act of Congress reorganizing the companies in the regular service. They have been with Gen. Taylor since September, 1845, and were in the battles of the 8th and 9th May; also at the taking of Matamoras. They are in hopes of being able to join the army in time to share in the approaching campaign.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Election of Paredes and Bravo—Mexican Declaration of War—Blockade of Alvarado—Revolt of California—Capture of Altamira, &c. &c.

By the arrival of the English steamer Clyde at Havana from Vera Cruz, advices to the 30th of June have been received from the latter city—nearly a month later than our former accounts. We have received our files from the city of Mexico down to the 27th of June.

Gen. Paredes was elected President, receiving 58 out of 83 votes. Gen. Bravo received 13 votes and Gen. Herrera 7 votes. Gen. Bravo was then elected Vice President, receiving 48 out of 82 votes. The highest opposing candidate was D. Luis G. Cuevas, who received 17 votes.

Gen. Paredes took the oaths of office on the 13th as Provisional President, and at the same time pronounced a discourse, in the most notable passage of which he expresses his confidence that Congress will grant all the supplies and make every effort necessary to defend the national cause. He reviews at length the wrongs which Mexico has endured at the hands of the United States, and concludes with desiring permission to assume the command of the army in the field.

On the 18th permission was granted to Paredes to place himself at the head of troops, and proceed to join the army of the North.

Gen. Bravo left Vera Cruz for the city of Mexico on the 24th, to discharge the functions of President in the absence of Paredes.

The committees of Congress upon Foreign Relations and upon War made a joint report upon the 16th upon that part of the message of Paredes relating to the United States. The report recommends the passage of a bill declaring Mexico to be "in a state of war with the United States." We do not find that the bill had actually been passed.

The cannonade between the St. Mary's and the three Mexican gunboats Queretana, Union and Poblana, at Tampico, are mentioned in all the Mexican papers.—They claim no great victory, but express themselves satisfied with the valor displayed by the Mexicans.

A report is mentioned in our correspondent's letter and in the papers before us, that the Americans had taken Altamira, a sea port lying directly north of Tampico and only a few miles distant. There seems no improbability in the report.

The General left in command of Vera Cruz on the 30th ult. formally declared that city to be in a state of siege, in order to prepare all the people for an anticipated attack upon it. The garrison of the Castle had received orders to be on the alert, particularly at night, as the danger of a night attack was thought imminent.

A report had reached Vera Cruz that the Californias had separated themselves from Mexico, but nothing is said to let us know whether Commodore Sloat had anything to do with the separation.

A communication had been received in Mexico from the commander of the troops sent to put down the insurrection in Jalisco, in which he attributed little importance to the events which occurred there, and expressed the hope that he should be able promptly to chastise the authors of the movement.

A large quantity of ammunition has been sent to the city of Mexico from the Castle of Perote, together with some mounted cannon and muskets.

The papers are full of individual tenders of money to aid in carrying on the war.

On the 21st news was received at Vera Cruz that an American brig of war was blockading the port of Alvarado.

Santa Anna.—The advices brought by the Hope Howes, from Mexico and Havana, lead us to infer that Santa Anna's schemes are, for the time being, entirely baffled. We learn verbally that he had disposed of his game cocks, sold his furniture and given up his house, preparatory to his return to Mexico, but that the news received from Vera Cruz by the Clyde had changed his purpose, and that he will remain in Havana till something more favorable to his hopes turns up.

Secret Mission to Mexico.—There appears to be an error in supposing that Mr. Murphy, who passed through this country *en route* for Mexico, is an agent of the British Government, directed to offer mediation in concluding the war. He is an agent of the Mexican bondholders, sent to protest against the recent offer of the Government relative to the payment of the bonds.—*N. Y. Sun.*

President Polk's Tennessee appointments do not seem to give much satisfaction. Of one Gideon J. Pillow, whom he has made a Brigadier General, the Memphis Enquirer says, "All accounts agree in representing him as wholly destitute of those personal qualities that are absolutely requisite in a commander of our citizen soldiers. He is just such a man as could not have attained the lowest non-commissioned office by their free and independent suffrages." We learn from the same paper that Levin H. Coe of Memphis, declines accepting the appointment of 'Quarter-Master with the rank of Major,' conferred on him by the President—deeming the tender after the appointment of Pillow as Brigadier General, "a direct and palpable insult, deserving no other notice at his hands than the most indignant contempt."—*Richmond Whig.*

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases by the Judges, viz:

By Nash, J., in Bue *v.* Brown, *et al.* from New Hanover; reversing the judgment below. Also, in Grant *v.* Williams, from Duplin; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Whitfield *v.* Lengest, from Carteret; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Whitley *v.* Daniels, from Martin; awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Doe *ex dem* Graham *v.* Smith, from Richmond; affirming the judgment below. Also, in McLean *v.* Douglas, from Anson; reversing the judgment below, and directing judgment in favor of McLean. Also, in Flowers *v.* Smith, in Equity from Wayne; directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Benbury *v.* Hathaway, from Chowan; affirming the judgment below. Also, in State to use of Jurdan *v.* Pool, from Pasquotank; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Mebane *v.* Spencer, from Orange; affirming the judgment below.

By Daniel, J., in State *v.* Roland, from Guilford; declaring that there is no error. Also, in State *v.* White, from Craven; direct a *venire de novo.* Also, in State *v.* Elrod, from Ashe; reversing the judgment. Also, in McCready *v.* Kline, from New Hanover; reversing the judgment below. Also, in State to use of Peace, *v.* Mangum, from Wake; affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Curtis, from McDowell; reversing the judgment below. Also, in Elizabeth City Academy *v.* Lindsey, *et al*, from Pasquotank; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Jordan *v.* Wilson, from Hertford; reversing the judgment below.

Raleigh Register.

Nathan A. Stedman, Esq.—We alluded in our last (says the Raleigh Register,) to a report current in this, and a neighboring County, that Nathan A. Stedman of Chatham, had deserted the Whig cause and was for Shepard as Governor. The following note from him, nails that *lie* to the Counter:

PITTSBOROUGH, July 17, 1846.

Dear Sir:—In looking over your paper this morning, I see that it is currently reported in Wake and Johnston Counties, that I have deserted the Whig cause, and am going for James B. Shepard as Governor. I have written you these lines, in much haste, to contradict the report. I have never felt more interest in the election of any man as Governor, than I do for Wm. A. Graham. I have as little idea of deserting the Whig cause, and voting for Shepard, as Wm. A. Graham.

You can make any use of this letter you see proper.

Yours respectfully,

N. A. STEDMAN.

W. R. GALES, Esq.

N. B. I don't know of a single Whig in Chatham who will vote for Shepard, but I do know of several Democrats, who will vote for Graham.

N. A. S.

The Steamer Vanderbilt came in from Charleston yesterday morning with rising *one hundred* passengers on board, all with a few exceptions taking the cars for the North.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

A colored man named Benjamin Young, a servant of Gen. Washington, died in Berkley county on the 3d inst. aged 104.

One of the neighbors of Mr. Wiggin, whose wife recently gave birth to four children, congratulated him on having such a "blessed kind wife." "Oh, no," said Mr. Wiggin, "she's a most overbearing woman!"

COMMUNICATIONS.

At a meeting of a part of the citizens of [illegible] Creek District, held for the purpose of an expression of opinion with regard to the odious practice of treating by the friends of candidates and by the candidates themselves, it was moved by Mr. John C. Bocker that Mr. John Campbell be appointed Chairman, and John Evans secretary of the meeting, which was unanimously adopted.

The chairman having taken his seat, stated the object of the meeting.

It was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions in conformity with the object of the meeting. The following gentlemen, on motion, were appointed a committee: Mr. Jno. Cade, Mr. Hawley Gainy, Mr. Matthew [illegible], which said committee, after deliberation, offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That having satisfactory evidence that the present candidates have treated or sanctioned the practice by allowing others to treat for them, and at their expense, with the exception of Mr. Pegram.

Resolved, therefore, That we will not support the election of either of the candidates who have allowed any such treating, and that we will support the election of the following gentlemen:

For Senate—Sherwood R. [illegible].

For Commons—George W. Pegram and J. P. Leonard.

For Sheriff—Matthew Autry.

Mr. Hawley and Mr. Leonard having been waited on, each agreed to serve if elected.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Ch'm.

JOHN EVANS, Sec'y.

P. S. As Capt. John Green is a Candidate for Sheriff, the friends of Mr. Autry decline using him as a candidate, he not having been consulted on the subject.

Mr. Hale: I see that S. R. H[illegible] gains Dr. Cameron in the Senate, and Messrs. Leonard and Mr. Pegram in the Commons. [illegible] the people which [illegible] brought out. I do hope every [illegible] that is a friend to his country, will [illegible] ticket. They were brought out by [illegible] citizens of this county because other [illegible] had been guilty of treating, after a [illegible] *them* not to treat, as I understand [illegible] candidates Mr. Pegram. Now, if this [illegible] had not been made, it is wrong for any [illegible] of men to resort to as low a thing as treating. It is a small, low, pitiful thing for men that [illegible] apart to make laws for us to resort to. [illegible] no candidate, nor ever expect to be, [illegible] and my character would not recommend [illegible] ter than a bottle of whiskey or rum [illegible] expect to have a seat in the Legislature [illegible] be expected that such candidates [illegible] do anything else but treat, although [illegible] and christian and civilized people [illegible] When it was moved in the Convention [illegible] out the candidates that they [illegible] not to treat, it was opposed by [illegible] men in the Convention. It would [illegible] tact, we fear, with his interest! [illegible] oppose it? It was opposed, and [illegible] and the candidates treated, as might [illegible] expected.

I am glad to learn that Capt. John Green [illegible] Candidate for Sheriff. The present Sheriff [illegible] mind what kind of deputies he [illegible] have deputies that will be [illegible] slipping into the ring like [illegible] the people that if they did not [illegible] Sept. Court next, they would [illegible] to pay 25 cts extra to each [illegible] use of such deputies as this [illegible] every sober man, every christian [illegible] every man that is a friend to his [illegible] country, and wife and children, [illegible] last candidates upon the principle [illegible] have been brought out.

CUMBERLAND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To the Freemen of the Counties of Bladen, Columbus, and Brunswick, composing the [illegible] Senatorial District.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The urgent solicitations of many of my friends and neighbors, and communications of the same character from various parts of the district, have induced me to appear before you again as a candidate on the Whig side to represent the district in the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina. Relying on the generous support which you have given me on former occasions, I cannot but [illegible] and shall continue to do so, whatever may be the result of the present contest.

There is no need that I should go into an extended exposition of my political principles. They are well known to you. You are fully aware that I am a zealous, devoted Whig, a member of a party which, I truly believe seeks the best good of the country, and whose measures are better calculated to promote that good than those of the opposite party. And as one proof that I am right in so believing, I will refer you to the testimony of a distinguished Democrat, your own member of the Representative in Congress, General McKay, who in a late debate in the House said:

"The great question of our Northwestern (Oregon) boundary, which had embarrassed the Government for thirty years, has been successfully settled; whether the credit of this was due to the Whigs or not, he should not stop to determine, *though probably much of the credit might belong to them.*"

The Democratic candidate for Senator in this district is Mr. Robert T. Melvin. Of him as a private citizen I have nothing to say, but as a legislator, in which capacity he has served for some years, I may with propriety, ask, what he has ever done, *or attempted to do*, for your benefit? Would you not have been just as well off had you been without a representative in the Legislature? Might you not indeed have been better off; at least in this respect, that Bladen county could have had a Senator by herself, and Columbus and Brunswick one by themselves. For Bladen pays more taxes (on which basis the Senate is formed) than Onslow county, that has a Senator, and Columbus and Brunswick pay more taxes together than Onslow, so that according to the principle on which the Senate is constituted, Bladen by herself is entitled to a Senator, and Columbus and Brunswick by themselves to one equally with Onslow. Now on whom but on Mr. Melvin, who was in the Legislature in 1842 when the last apportionment of Senators was made, are you to place the blame for this monstrous injustice? Surely you will be slow to believe that he is a faithful representative who is thus regardless of your dearest interests. I might mention other circumstances in the public life of Mr. Melvin, but it is unnecessary. You are familiar with them, and will I hope judge independently and impartially of his fitness for the office he has long occupied, and again seeks at your hands.

In conclusion I may say that I am happy to find a somewhat more liberal spirit prevailing in the district than heretofore. To members of the Democratic party I am indebted for kind expressions of regard, and should they think proper to cast their suffrages for me, and I should be successful, they may be assured that as a Senator I would look upon both parties as my constituents, in fact and in truth, and both entitled to my best services, one in an equal degree with the other.

JAMES I. McDOUGALD.

July 20th, 1846.

DR. WISTAR'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

It was once said "There is nothing new under the sun." This *has been* emphatically true in regard to medicines. Hundreds of Pills, Panaceas, Expectorants, and Specifics of all sorts have been puffed into notoriety—all made mainly of the same ingredients, adding no new materials to the curing art. But Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry furnishes a new medical agent—a new principle evolved from nature's own depository. It cures Asthma, incipient Consumption, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Lungs, when nothing else will. An honorable member of the Canadian Parliament writes that it has cured him of Asthma of ten years' standing. A. Williams, Esq. Attorney at Law, 58 William street, New York, was cured of the same disease of twenty-four years' standing. Mr. Cozens, of Haddonfield, N. J. makes affidavit that it cured him of a supposed Consumption, after physicians had given him up to die; and so of hundreds of others.

☞ Remember, we positively, in no case, palm off unreal cures as produced by this invaluable remedy. Be sure to get "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.

Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

THE Subscriber will be glad to settle as many accounts as possible during the present month.

E. J. HALE.

July 7, 1846.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 28, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

THE ELECTION.—Before our next week's paper can reach the most of our readers, they will be called on to exercise the invaluable privilege, and to perform the imperative duty, of voting for their Representatives in the Legislature and in the Executive Chair. On the proper performance of this duty, and the due estimate of this privilege, depend the welfare and the honor of the State. Every man, woman, and child, is directly interested in every vote which shall be cast into the ballot box. This consideration should induce the voter to weigh with much more than the usual care, the characters of those *for* whom he votes, and *against* whom he votes. And it should induce him especially to go to the polls and deposite his vote—never to neglect this duty—in favor of those whom he conscientiously believes to be the most honest, the most capable, and the most faithful to the rights guaranteed to all by the Constitution.

We are confident that there never has been an Election in North Carolina when the Whig party presented better and more capable candidates for the people's suffrages than on the present occasion.

The name of our Governor, who asks at the hands of the people that certificate of faithfulness and capability which a re-election would furnish, is synonymous with all that is honorable and upright—all that is just and true—in a word all that comports with the character of the plain, sound, substantial, honest State of North Carolina. He is a man, who in every position,—as a private citizen, as a professional man, as a Legislator, as a Senator in Congress, as Governor of our State,—has merited and received the full confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. The one solitary reviler he has in North Carolina, in his heart (if he can be supposed to have a heart,) cannot but respect and reverence those virtues which he does not attempt to imitate. The people of North Carolina will not discard such an officer. It is doubtful whether they would do so if a majority of them were politically opposed to him, and if his competitor were worthy of the high honor. But with a majority of several thousand Whigs, and with the famous author of the "Relief Bill" for his opponent, it would be an insult to the intelligence of the people not to expect a very large majority, much larger than the actual Whig majority. We confidently expect a majority of from 10 to 15,000.

All our information leads us to expect a whig majority in both branches of the Legislature; and this is an object of very great importance, since Senator MANGUM's term of service will expire on the 4th of March next, and an election must be had for a Senator for six years from that date.—It is rumored, too, (and we certainly shall not be surprised to find a verification of the rumor,) that Senator Haywood will receive a Cabinet appointment. In that event there will be two Senators to elect. The Senate has become so important a body, from its recent conservative action, that we need not ask our Whig friends to remember it on this occasion, and to exert a double portion of energy to preserve its value by securing in it the right sort of Representatives from North Carolina. Let no member of the Legislature be lost for want of every Whig vote that can be polled.

GOV. GRAHAM was to speak at Rock's Station, in the Western part of Orange, on yesterday.

Mr. Shepard spoke at Rutherfordton on the 18th, and was effectually replied to by the Hon. Th. L. Clingman.

After our paper went to press last week, the examining Court refused to receive bail in the case of Mr. Atkins, and he was committed, to take his trial at November Term of the Superior Court.

We have been requested to insert the following:

To the People of Cumberland County.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.—You are aware of the recent circumstances which have resulted in my commitment to prison by an Examining Court on Tuesday last.

It is the duty of a good citizen to bow to the supremacy of the law, and I submit with cheerful resignation. I await with calmness and composure the coming judicial investigation.

Propriety demands, under these circumstances, that I should cease to be a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons. I therefore decline the canvass.

I am induced to this step by considerations not altogether personal, but having mainly their origin in a sincere desire to promote the welfare of my country, to allay excitement, and to tranquilise the feelings of the community.

BENJAMIN F. ATKINS.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1846.

Just as our paper was going to press we received the following:

To the Freemen of Cumberland County.

Fellow Citizens: It is known to you that Benjamin F. Atkins has declined the canvass in consequence of the late melancholy rencontre between himself and A. McDiarmid, Esq.

We have no intention or wish to allude to the circumstances connected with his withdrawal; but on our own responsibility we announce to our fellow citizens, that his friends will support him still, and we appeal to them for their suffrages in his favor.

There may be satisfactory reasons why he should not now personally solicit your support as a candidate, but we call upon the freemen of Cumberland to vindicate THEIR RIGHT to be represented by whomsoever they may choose, and to put down forever all attempts to dictate to them whom they shall elect.

Mr. Atkins has not been consulted by us and is entirely ignorant of this step. We act on our own responsibility as freemen, and we speak to those who like us are freemen, and scorn any interference with their rights, whether it be by open usurpation or by covert and insidious machinations.

We have only to say, further, that the magnanimity of Mr. Atkins has given him new claims upon the support and regard of his friends and the people. The step he has taken, according as it does with his whole previous career, shows to the world the nobleness of his nature and the elevated character of his patriotism.

JOHN L. BETHEA,
ARCHIBALD CAMERON,
HENRY FAWCETT,
JOHN L. ATKINS,
JNO. McNEILL, Jr.
Rev. NEILL McKAY.

July 27, 1846.

THE FIRE in this town having occurred after the greater part of our papers of last week had been despatched, we republish the following account from our Second Edition:—

WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 22.

Disastrous Fire!

This morning at near 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered by the Guard breaking from the interior of Dr. Robinson's building occupied by Col. S. T. Hawley as a Shoe Store, on the North side of Person street. In a short time, from the combustible nature of the buildings, the fire spread on both sides, until it had consumed all the wooden buildings on the square, about 20 in number, viz: On the west, R. W. Hardie's dwelling and outhouses, the lower story occupied as stores by W. G. Mathews and J. M. Beasley; Edward L. Winslow's office and E. S. Hobbs' store fronting on Market square; Jas Jenkins's store, corner of Market square and Green street; and David Gee and J. R. Gee's stores on East side of Green street.

East of Mr. Hawley's store, Robert A. Stuart's and Wm. L. Kirkpatrick's stores (building owned by Dr. Robinson;) Mallett & Huske's store and A. M. Campbell's Auction store (building owned by Dr. Robinson;) A. Marsh's, M. McKinnon's, and F. D. Breece's stores and Jos. Hostler's barber shop (buildings owned by Hugh Campbell Esq;) John Mullins's store, David Shaw's store, Dr. Gilliam's office (building owned by MacRae;) the three tenement brick building, covered with shingles, owned by estate of Duncan MacRae, occupied by C. Caison, and J. L. Parker and 2d story by G. W. Smith as a Tailor's shop. Two shingled brick buildings, in immediate contact with the last, were saved.

The fire crossed Person street at one point, igniting the roof of a wooden building next west of the Cape Fear Bank; but by the noble and daring efforts of Messrs. John Waddill, Thos. Mitchell, Wm. Branson, J. Jordan of Philadelphia, Jos. S. Dunn, G. Deming, and others, assisted by several U. S. Recruits under the command of Lieut. Howe of the Army, (who promptly repaired to the scene, and offered the services of himself and men for any duty,) this was happily extinguished, and thus the principal part of another square was saved. A number of gentlemen from the upper end of the county, (drawn hither by the deeply interesting trial of yesterday,) did essential service.—And we must not omit the due commendation of our slave population, who on such occasions always labor with a spirit and energy which only affection can inspire.

The amount insured is not large, as the offices refused to write much on so combustible a square. Col. Hawley was probably fully covered; Mr. Hardie $1750, loss perhaps $1000 beyond; Mallett & Huske $5000, probably covered; Mr. Kirkpatrick $1000, loss near $1000 beyond; A. Marsh $500, D. Shaw $500, Estate of D. MacRae $2400, H. Campbell $2000, F. D. Breece $2000, D. Gee $1000, Mr. Hobbs $500, loss small; R. A. Stuart $1000, as much more; Mr. Matthews probably covered; Mr. Jenkins nearly covered.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company loses about $7,500, the Croton $5,000, the Contributionship $2,500, the North Carolina Mutual $3,200, the Williamsburg $3,500, the N. York Life, Fire, &c. $1,000. The Ætna and Hartford Fire, Agencies in this place, lose nothing.

It is a sad conviction, but it is an unavoidable one, that this fire, like those last year, is of incendiary origin. We seem to have among us some fiend or fiends against whom no degree of vigilance is proof. There is no remedy but in brick and metal, and we take it for granted that these will be required upon this burnt district, as upon the last. We saw one gentleman, within an hour after the fire, looking for a contractor to put up such a building on his lot.

We estimate the loss at about $50,000.

RAIL ROAD MEETING AT BENNETTSVILLE.—We have not received the official account of the meeting at Bennettsville, S. C., on Monday of last week, but learn from the Delegates from this town, that the meeting was large and respectable. The delegations from Cheraw, and Richmond and Robeson counties, were numerous and highly respectable. In fact, the Court House was so crowded that it was difficult to procure a comfortable seat.

The meeting was organised by the appointment of Gen. John McQueen as Chairman. The Chairman, in an excellent speech of half an hour, explained the object of the meeting, and in a very lucid and forcible manner pointed out the importance and practicability of filling up the chasm in the great line of communication between the North and the South and South West.

A committee of 25 Delegates (all selected from among those present, was then appointed to prepare business for the meeting. A series of spirited resolutions were adopted by the committee, and reported to the meeting and unanimously passed. The meeting was addressed in a number of animated speeches, all exhibiting much enthusiasm and confidence.

At the close of the meeting, a resolution was offered by Col. Hallee of Cheraw pledging the citizens of Cheraw and Bennettsville to the road from Raleigh via Fayetteville to South Carolina. A notice of the intention to make application to the Legislature of South Carolina, at its next session, for a charter, was directed to be given in the Cheraw paper. And a meeting was appointed to take place at Cheraw on the second Monday in September next, to take more important action on the subject.

If the same spirit continues to prevail, and is responded to by other portions of the country interested in this great work, the time is not distant when this great line of communication will be accomplished.

PROPOSED RAIL ROAD MEETING IN ROBESON.—We are requested to state, that a meeting of the Citizens of Robeson, interested in the contemplated Rail Road from Raleigh to Camden, will be held at Mr. Roderick McCommon's, on Saturday next, the 1st of August, to which Delegates from Cumberland County and Marlborough District, and elsewhere, are respectfully invited.

At the recent Commencement of Delaware College, the Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Simeon Colton, and the Rev. Jas. G. Hamner, both formerly of this town.

MR. BARRINGER'S SPEECH.—Our readers will not, we trust, overlook the excellent, commonsense speech of Mr. Barringer on the Tariff.

TALK OF BRIBERY.—The Locofoco papers of New York—the Journal of Commerce and the Evening Post—have strong imputations of bribery on the Tariff bill. Their statements are, that a person was in Washington ready and willing to give $30,000 or $50,000 for a vote in the Senate against the bill: that the money had been sent on from New York; and that suspicion attaches to Mr. Niles as having been bribed, and to Mr. Haywood as likely to be bribed. It is worthy of observation, of course, that these Locofocos think that *their own men* can be bribed, and fear that it will be done. Now, as regards one of these Senators, at least, we have a better opinion of him than his own party has. We do not believe that our Senator, Mr Haywood, has either been approached, or is approachable, with a view to a bribe. He is no favorite of ours, but this we must say, not knowing, at the time we write this, what his course will be on the bill.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says of Mr. Haywood—

"There are many rumors afloat about Senator Haywood's taking a seat in the Cabinet. It is stated that he pants for the State Department and that Mr. Polk is willing to give him the place *after* Congress shall have definitely acted on the Tariff question, but that Mr. Haywood prefers to be nominated at once.

ANOTHER STEP OF THE "PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.—The following most extraordinary letter from a Virginia Member of Congress to Dr. Brockenbrough of Richmond, Va., is published in the Richmond Whig:

"Dear Sir.—I received your letter some time since relative to the appointment of a Postmaster at the Warm Springs, and I waited some time for the arrival of the resignation of Mr. Crawford; but that failing to come, I have determined to have the change made, and have appointed Mr. McGuffin the Postmaster at the Warm Springs. The Department is kind enough to permit me, on all occasions, to make any change I desire in my district. Respectfully yours, &c.

AUGUSTUS AURELIUS CHAPMAN."

Was ever such a thing heard of before! A Member of Congress clothed with authority to remove a Postmaster and appoint another in his stead! It seems that Mr. Crawford, so far from intending to resign, was never spoken to on such a subject, either by Dr. Brockenbrough or any one else, and the first intimation he had of the conspiracy to turn him out, was a copy of the above letter, shown to him by his successor. It is needless to say that he was turned out because he was a Whig, and his successor turned in because he was a Locofoco. Have all the Locofoco Members of Congress the authority to remove and appoint?

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 20th, Mr. Niles spoke against the new Tariff bill.

On Tuesday, Mr. Morehead spoke on the same side.

On Wednesday, after the morning business, of no great importance, Mr. Cameron of Penn. spoke against the Tariff bill.

On Thursday, as on previous days, a number of petitions against the new tariff bill were presented from Pennsylvania and other States. Quite a spirited debate arose on this occasion, commenced by Mr. Sevier, who ridiculed the petitions and petitioners. He asserted that there was not a man in Pennsylvania, at the Presidential election, but who knew that Mr. Polk was a free-trade man, and that she would vote the Democratic ticket, free trade and all, even if she had known what was to happen.

He was replied to very effectively by Messrs. Crittenden, Clayton, and others. Mr. McDuffie moved that the memorials be laid on the table.—Rejected, 25 to 26. Messrs. Cameron, Haywood, and Sturgeon, voting with the Whigs.

The committee on Printing reported against printing the memorials against the passage of the new tariff bill; but the Senate, by a vote of 25 to 25, refused to concur in the report, and the memorials were ordered to be printed. (Messrs. Cameron, Haywood, and Sturgeon again voting with the Whigs.)

Mr. Upham and Mr. Simmons spoke against the new tariff bill.

On Friday, the bill making large appropriations for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, was *passed*, by a vote of 34 to 16, in the same words as it had passed the House.

Mr. Simmons concluded his speech on the Tariff.

On Saturday, Mr Webster commenced a speech against the tariff bill. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned. He spoke with more than his usual emphasis and ability, and was listened to with great attention by a crowded auditory—Secretary Walker being one of the number. He maintained that nobody who got his living on land or on sea petitioned or asked for the passage of this bill, nor one like it. It was the work of politicians for political purposes, and that was all; the great mass of the people, instead of asking for the passage of such a bill, opposed its passage, and he pointed to the petitions on the table as a proof of what he uttered.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, several appropriation bills were considered and passed.

On Tuesday, the principal matter was a resolution, which was *passed*, to reduce the price of printing for Congress.

On Wednesday, a long debate occurred on a resolution to let out the printing of Congress to the lowest bidder. It finally passed, 135 to 25. [Not a Whig among the 25 Nays. Of the N. C. Delegation, Messrs. Biggs, Clarke, Dockery, Graham, voted for it, and Messrs. Daniel, Dobbin, McKay, and Reid against it. Mr. Barringer absent.]

Nothing else of interest.

On Thursday, Mr J. R. Ingersoll endeavored to introduce a resolution recommending to the President to offer to open negotiations with Mexico. But Messrs Dromgoole and Rathbun objected, and the resolution was not received.

On Friday, the House refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of allowing the same resolution to be introduced. The vote was 54 yeas to 95 nays.

No less than 83 private bills were passed.

On Saturday, private bills.

"BOUGHT UP, SIR: BOUGHT UP."—If John Randolph had lived till this period, he might have had almost daily occasion to repeat his emphatic words above. Brinkerhoff and his dozen Ohio Journeymen, who "struck for higher wages," were soon pacified, and the would-be Paymaster will doubtless be well cared for. Rathbun, and Semple, and Tibbatts, will not be overlooked. The way to get office from Polk is now well understood. If not bestowed on the first asking, fly into a passion, make a speech against the Administration, threaten to vote against some favorite party measure, and the thing is fixed. In relation to Senator Semple's case, the correspondent of the Charleston Courier says,—

"Much consternation was manifested yesterday at the threat of Senator Semple to go home. The Senator was an unsuccessful applicant for the office of Brigadier General, and also for the office of Commissioner of the Land Office. He determined to go home and attend to his private affairs, and leave the tariff bill to its fate. He had actually packed up his effects and was about to take the Baltimore train, when his democratic friends waited on him and dissuaded him from his purpose. But the event has seemed to create some additional apprehensions as to the fate of the bill. Perhaps, if the Senator be not appointed to some office, he will deem it his duty to vote against the bill."

SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.—The Secretary of War has informed the Governor of South Carolina that there is no necessity at present for calling the South Carolina Regiment into service; but, should it be required, due notice will be given.

FROM ENGLAND.—The Steamer Great Britain has arrived, with dates to the 7th inst; but they contain nothing of interest.

A Board of 20 Navy officers is now in session in Washington. It is not known for what purpose they are convened, the Union having denied that it is with any reference to an attack on St. Juan d'Ulua, or any thing else relative to the Mexican war.

LIGHTNING.—Six men were thrown into the sea, and lost, from the brig Columbia, 60 miles from the Balize, on the 3d inst. by a stroke of lightning.

Stick a pin there!—The Washington Correspondent of the "Standard," in his last letter, says—

The Graduation bill owes its passage through the House, in its present excellent shape, in a great measure, to the exertions of two North Carolina members—Messrs. McKay and Dobbin!

We call upon the *people* of the State to weigh well this sentence. This Graduation Bill—this bill of plunder and robbery—this measure, which cruelly and wrongfully sacrifices the interest of North Carolina in the Public Lands, was indebted to its passage through the House of Representatives, to two *Representatives*—so called—of the feelings and wishes of North Carolina.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Graduation Bill.—The majority in Congress do things strangely. They first *reduce* the Tariff, and then the price of the Public Domain, in order to raise the amount of Revenue necessary to meet the heavy expenses of the War!

Raleigh Register.

From the Harrisburg (Democratic) Union of July 22.—So far as we are concerned, we do not hesitate to make the declaration, boldly and fearlessly, and without reservation, that, had the doctrine which is now preached by the *Pennsylvanian* relative to the tariff, been promulgated by the Democratic press throughout the State during the Presidential contest, we should have been literally used up by the Whigs, and Mr. Clay would have received the electoral vote of Pennsylvania. This being a solemn truth we have no wish to deny it.

Caleb J. McNulty, former Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, a private in the Young Guards of Mount Vernon, Ohio, died on board the steamboat Alhambra, on the 10th inst. His remains were buried with military honors at Helena, Ark.

By this Morning's Mail.

Mr. Haywood's Resignation!!

The astounding news is received by this morning's mail, that the Hon WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD HAS RESIGNED HIS SEAT IN THE U. S. SENATE!! And that he has been impelled to do so by a reluctance to vote for the destructive Tariff bill which his party is endeavoring to cram down the throats of the people. Will not this extraordinary occurrence have an influence on Mr Haywood's party in North Carolina? Can it fail to induce them to pause and consider? What motive can have actuated him? He is ambitious, perhaps as much so as any man living. He has talents which have forced their way into the highest station in the gift of his fellow citizens. He was the pet of his party. Why should he abandon the high station they had conferred on him? Indeed, what overpowering inducements had he not to go all lengths with his party? When such a man refuses to obey blindly the dictates of party, but prefers to sacrifice popularity, interest, ambition, and expose himself to the hate of his own friends, what can be the motive?

We shall not become the eulogist of Mr. Haywood, but we ask the sober-minded and honest of his own party, to think of these things, and to ask themselves whether that measure of their party *can be right* which Wm. H. Haywood resigns his seat rather than sanction?

We presume that Gov. Graham will immediately fill the vacancy, but whether the Senate will await for the successor, or take the vote at once on the bill, we cannot tell. If Mr Jarnagin is against the bill (as we feel confident he is, though many doubts have been expressed,) the vote would now stand, 27 to 28, and the bill would be defeated.

Extract of a Letter from Washington, dated

Washington, Saturday, July 25, 1846.

My Dear Sir: I write in haste to say that Mr. HAYWOOD has resigned his seat in the Senate. He had too much conscience left to vote for the Tariff Bill now before the Senate, that would ruin both his country and party. There is great excitement—but I cannot write you all now. I write to say again,—*Save the Legislature!* Two Senators to elect!—SAVE THE LEGISLATURE!

The following are the "Union's" bitter comments on Mr. Haywood's course. That paper seems to be beside itself with passion.

FROM THE UNION OF SATURDAY NIGHT LAST.

THE REVENUE BILL IN DANGER!

North Carolina betrayed!—Resignation of Senator Haywood!

Events press upon us with such rapidity that before we are able to estimate the dimensions of the one, another succeeds of mysterious import and of startling consequences.

The whole democratic party, with very few exceptions, took it for granted that this measure was about to be carried out at the present session, when all at once the democratic senator from Connecticut intimated his determination to go against the bill. It was safe, however, under the vote of Mr. Haywood, the senator from North Carolina, when, all at once, it was reported that *he* was about to vote against it, unless it was amended in a way which was not deemed at all material by the great body of the democratic party. The democratic senators (with the exception of the two from Pennsylvania and one from Connecticut) had determined to pass it, and not endanger its success in the other House by any amendment, at this late period of the session. The fate of the measure, therefore, essentially depended upon the course of Mr. Haywood. But in vain was every appeal made to him by his most intimate friends. In vain had the six democratic representatives of North Carolina borne witness, by their votes, to the policy and justice of the measure. In vain is it understood that the democratic party of North Carolina, and many of the whigs, are in favor of the reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard. In vain was Wm. H. Haywood sent to the Senate of the United States by the democracy of North Carolina. At the time of the utmost need—whilst the fate of the whole revenue bill may depend upon his vote—whilst the incalculable interests of a great country are dependent upon him—he flinches from his duty—betrays his State—and this day resigns his seat in the Senate of the United States, and puts it into the power of a whig governor to send a Whig senator to arrest the passage of a measure, which is to do justice to the south, to the west, to the whole agricultural and commercial interests of the north, and to every portion of the Union. He deserts his party without being solemnly controlled by the instructions of his constituents—as is the case with the senators from Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

From whatever motives this extraordinary wrong has been perpetrated upon the whole country, and especially upon his immediate constituents—whether under the influence of that erratic imagination and that feebleness of judgement which in the most critical emergencies often betrays like treason—whether it is because the overweening vanity of the senator aspired to the merit of originality, and the contemptible honors of authorship, until he became so deeply committed in his blunders that he could not extricate himself without slinking from his post, and surrendering it into the hands of the enemy—yet the wrong is done. It may be felt by every man in North Carolina; and Wm. H. Haywood stands recorded as an apostate and a deserter, who never will be able, in the course of the longest life, to expiate one-hundredth part of the political transgression which he has this day committed. Let this bill be lost through his dereliction, and the deepest odium will fall upon his head. All confidence in his stability is gone. No man hereafter will know how to trust him. He had better join the ranks of the federal party at once and take the bounty at their hands, if they are willing to trust a man who deserts his friends in the moment of trial, and sacrifices his country to his own conceits, eccentricities, and indecision. But Mr. H. had better seek at once the retirement to which he is doomed. He is destitute of that clearness of judgment and firmness of purpose which are essential elements in the composition of a statesman.

And now one word to the noble democrats of the old North State! Your State election is coming on. * * * * Upon the complexion of your legislature will depend the election of two senators of the United States, who are to take the places of Messrs. Haywood and Mangum. Upon these senators may depend in part the fate of a new revenue bill hereafter, if it should happen that the present bill shall be defeated. Let not the manufacturers and monopolists, and whigs believe that in that event the cause is to be abandoned. Far from it! We go instantly to battle with new vigor and greater enthusiasm than ever. It is a growing and a gaining cause, and it must succeed. The great west, the unshaken south, the indomitable democrats of the northern States everywhere will come to the rescue. The next session of Congress will probably carry the reform; and let the protectionists recollect they may not obtain so liberal a bill as the present one. We conjure, then, the friends of free trade in North Carolina to rouse themselves—to strain every nerve to carry the legislature—to give us two anti-tariff senators. This is the field on which the battle is now to be fought at the coming election. Senator Haywood makes it necessary; and let every North Carolinian do his duty now.

One word about the course of the senator from Connecticut. His conduct is exciting the profoundest regret with the democratic party. He is now quoted by the whig press with commendation. How does Mr. Niles relish this tribute? His opinions were quoted with approbation to-day by Mr. Daniel Webster. Does not this tribute also startle the democrats? The republican presses, on the other hand, are expressing their astonishment and regret at his course. The democratic press of Connecticut itself is clothed in sackcloth and ashes for his alienation.

Astounding Fraud!

The State of Maine is convulsed with excitement and amazement at a fraud perpetrated in the Legislature in the recent election of a U. S. Senator. Both Houses are Locofoco, and for a long time they disagreed as to the candidate for Senator. Finally, the caucuses settled down upon Bradbury, and he was elected—so the committee to superintend the balloting reported. The Committee reported only 49 votes for Mr. Evans, the present Whig Senator. But the Whigs, astonished at the small vote for Evans, instituted an inquiry, and it turned out that 53 Whigs signed a solemn declaration that they voted for Evans, and four other Whigs that they voted for Mr. Allen and Mr. Fessenden. These, with the Independent Democrats and Abolitionists, who voted for candidates of their own, made a clear majority against Bradbury. Two ballots were found in the Committee room, unreturned. An investigation was demanded in the Legislature, and several most able, eloquent and indignant speeches delivered by members. The result is not known.

All scattering votes were counted for Bradbury!

What is the country coming to under Locofoco rule? Even the Legislative Halls are polluted with fraud, and forgery, and perjury! For these men were *sworn* to support the constitution & laws!

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Conner, Corporal WM. HARTIE, 4th Regiment U. S. Artillery, to Miss SARAH KENNEDY, of this place.

In the vicinity of Hillsborough, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. M. A. Curtis, Dr. WILLIAM CAIN to Miss SARAH JANE BAILEY, daughter of the Hon. John L. Bailey.

DIED,

In Rockingham, on the 22d inst., Mrs. SUSAN CROWSON, consort of Elisha Crowson, Sen., after an illness of three or four years, in the 64th year of her age.

In Halifax, on the 19th inst., of bilious congestive fever, THOMAS R. PURNELL, Esq., Attorney at Law. Mr. Purnell was a candidate for the House of Commons.

In Orange, on the 20th ult., Mr. WM. D. PARKER, aged 30, and on the 27th, Mrs. SARAH PARKER, his mother, wife of Harrison Parker, Esq., aged 52.

At Havana, on the 7th instant, Mrs. CAMPBELL, wife of Gen. Robert B Campbell, U. S. Consul at Havana. She was a grand-daughter of Richard Henry Lee of Virginia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 28

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6½ a 7½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	70 a 75	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	5 a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—Cotton sells at 7 to 7½. Flour 5 to 5½. Corn 70 to 75. Bacon 7 to 8.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has been more firm at 2 12 for new, and 1 65 for Yellow. Latest sales at 2 15 and 1 75. Arrivals 4 to 5000 bbls. all sold. Timber and Lumber continue dull and plenty. A few rafts Timber sold at 3 25 to 5 50. No change in Lumber. Bacon 7 to 7½—25,000 lbs. from Hyde county shipped to Fayetteville for want of purchasers. Corn, 4000 bushels sold at 60 to 65. Hay 45 to 50. Lard 6½ 8 or 10 rafts Timber and a few rafts Flooring, sold.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

July 22—Steamer Fayetteville, with Freight for Hall & Johnson, Cross Creek Co, C T Haigh & Son, J D Williams, J C Blocker, Hall & Hall, G McNeill, G & H McMillan, S T Hawley, J H & J Martine, B Rose & Son, J G Cook, Phoenix Co, C P Mallett, J W Sandford, Cook & Troy, S J Hinsdale, E J Hale, J M Walker, and W Hooper, of this place; and for Joshua Stanly, Rev J T St. Clair, Lehman & Butner, H A London & Co, F J Swann, C A Black, C Van Vleck, Law & Brown, Craven & McCain, C Stanber, J H Jenkins & Co, J F Chambers, Dr B L Beal, N Boyden, J Vogler, J A Mebane, D B McArn, and Thos Pfohl, of the interior.

24—Steamer Wm B Meares, with boat Curtis in tow, with Freight for H L Myrover & Co, J & T Waddill, T S Lutterloh, A Graham, Murchison, Reid & Co, Gardner & McKethan, Geo McNeill, Hall & Johnson, Cook & Troy, H Branson, of this place; and for Richmond Co. Salisbury Co, W Clark, B L Beall, A Hunt, S H Brantly, A Hargrove, Dr Jones, G Makepeace, S Southerman, Prof Green, Hon D L Swain, and H R Dusenberry, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 18—Schrs. American Eagle, and Monsoon, from Philadelphia; Brig J. R. Dow from Boston. 19—Schr. Kentucky from Gatesville. 20—Schrs—Laura from Shallote, Caroline from Lockwood's Folly, Mary Eliza from Shallote, Sloop Gleaner from ditto. 21—Schr. Fayetteville from Baltimore. 22—Schr. Alaric from New York.—24—Brig Detroit from Charleston.

☞ The friends of Capt. JOHN GREEN respectfully announce him as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County, and have the pleasure of stating that he will serve if elected.

July 27, 1846.

NEW STORE.

Samuel T. Hawley

Would respectfully inform the public, that since the fire he has taken the Store in Mrs. McRae's building, South side of Hay street, the first door above the Lafayette Hotel, (now erecting,) and that he is now receiving a full supply of NEW GOODS, (as his old stock was entirely consumed,) consisting of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, (all descriptions;) Boys' and Misses' ditto, ditto; Children's ditto.

—ALSO—

Calf, Goat, Lining, and Binding Skins; Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.—which he will sell low for *Cash*, or on time to those who will pay on *presentation of their accounts.*

July 28, 1846. 21-3w

P. S. Those indebted are requested to make *immediate* payment.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make immediate payment. He may be found at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell, first door above the Cape Fear Bank. Mr. Campbell is authorised to receipt for me during my absence. M. McKINNON.

July 27. 21-tf

☞ J. M. BEASLEY, having been burnt out by the recent fire, has taken the Stand 3 doors North of Mr. H. Leete's Store on Green street.

July 27. 21-3w

MASONS WANTED.

I WISH to hire 5 or 6 good Brick Masons and Plasterers, for which an advance on the current wages will be given.

GEO. S. HODGES.

Fayetteville, July 27, 1846. 21-3t

CORN.

1000 BUSHELS CORN, in lots to suit purchasers

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 28, 1846. 21tf

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

July 27. 21tf

☞ VERY IMPORTANT—TO US.—*Those of our subscribers who found their accounts enclosed in the Observer of the 21st inst., will greatly oblige us if they will examine them carefully, and not permit them to be forgotten until the respective amounts are remitted, (if by mail at our risk,) and receipts returned. We have been at great trouble about these accounts, first in earning their full value, and then in writing out a vast number of them, (some oftener than once,) and we have a right to hope that we shall not be put off any longer. Accounts due for periods of two years, or less, we have not had time to make out, but that need be no reason why those who owe such should fail to pay them.*

☞ *We shall be constrained of necessity to strike from our list such of those whom we now address, as, owing us for a long period, not personally known to us, and failing to respond to our repeated applications heretofore, may still neglect this call. We shall then be driven to such other means as may be in our power, to secure attention to our just dues.*

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

4 Prizes of $25,000!

AMOUNTING TO

$100,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 31 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday August 8, 1846.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $25,000 }
1 ditto 25,000 } Amounting
1 ditto 25,000 } to $100,000!
1 ditto 25,000 }

1 Prize of $10,000, 1 of 8,000, 2 Prizes of 4,000, 4 of 2,000, 50 of 1,000, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Wholes	$180 00
Ditto ditto	26	Halves	90 00
Ditto ditto	26	Quarters	45 00
Ditto ditto	26	Eighths	22 50

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 32 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 15, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 10 Prizes of 1,500, &c.

66 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	22	Wholes,	$110 00
Ditto ditto	22	Halves,	55 00
Ditto ditto	22	Quarters,	27 50

$40,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 33 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 22, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 2 Prizes of 1,500, 3 of 1,300, 5 of 1,250, 100 of 500, 100 of 400, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of	25	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto ditto	25	Halves,	65 00
Ditto ditto	25	Quarters,	32 50

$35,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 34 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday August 29, 1846.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,255, 10 Prizes of 1,500, &c. &c.

15 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Wholes,	$120 00
Ditto ditto	26	Halves,	60 00
Ditto ditto	26	Quarters,	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

July 20, 1846. 21-tdp

DENTISTRY

IN FAYETTEVILLE.

R. D. ADDINGTON

HAS returned, and is prepared, at Briggs's Hotel, to receive orders to perform all operations on the Teeth, either in town or country.

June 2, 1846. 13-tf

New York Fall Trade.

1846.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THERE can be no doubt but that the city of New York is the most advantageous market in the United States for the purchase of country supplies.

It is connected by water communication and Railroads with all the States in the Union; it receives the largest importations from abroad, contains the largest stocks of goods, and is the great depot of American Manufactures, and prices are less and credits more liberal.

Persons disposed to purchase will find it to their advantage to call on the following Houses:—

Dry Goods.

Jobber of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Zephyr Worsted, Canvass, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, &c.

D. S. TURNER, 60 William st., between Cedar and Pine.

Importers of Berlin Zephyr Worsted, Patterns, Canvass, Floss, Silk, Chenille, Purse Twist, Oiled Silk, Paris Fancy Articles, Gimps, Fringes, Tassels, &c.

KOLSAAT BROTHERS, 48 John st., and 387 Broadway.

Berlin Zephyr and Tapisserie Worsted, Patterns, Canvass, Chenille, Floss and Purse Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Cords and Tassels, Steel Trimmings, Beads, and a large assortment of French Fancy Articles, for sale by

D. M. PEYSER, Importer, 58 John st., or 363 Broadway.

Straw Goods.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Straw Goods, Palm Leaf Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c.

ELI C. BLAKE, 22 John st., up stairs.

Cash Cloth Store.

KNOEPFEL, GREGORY & FOOTE, 39 John street, up stairs, (between Nassau and William,) Importers and Dealers in French, German and English Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Dry Goods Merchants and Tailors visiting the City of New York are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

Books, &c.

Publishers of Brown's Grammars, N. York Readers, &c., have a very large assortment of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books. Merchants, Colleges, District Schools and Town Library Companies, furnished at low prices.

SAMUEL S. & WILLIAM WOOD, 261 Pearl st.

Importer of German, French, and all Foreign Books for Colleges, public and private Libraries, &c. Single books imported to order. Publisher of Homœopathic Books—Importer and Dealer in Homœopathic Medicines:

WM. RADDE, No. 322 Broadway.

Importers of English and French Stationary, and manufacturers of Account Books, Manifold Letter Writers, Croton Ink, &c. A large assortment of cheap Account Books, suitable for Southern and Western Trade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 77 Maiden Lane.
Lewis Francis. Cyrus H. Loutrel.

Importers of French and English Fancy and Staple Stationary.

RICH & LOUTREL, 61 William street.

English and French Tissue and Writing Papers, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Steel Pens, Parchment, Inks, Fluids, &c., Screw and Lever Copying Presses, of every variety. Manufacturers of Account Books for the trade. Papers of every description at the manufacturers' prices. Domestic Stationary on commission.

James V. Rich, W. M. Loutrel.

Playing and Visiting Cards.

Manufacturer of Playing, Visiting, and Business Cards, Quills, &c.

GEORGE COOK, 71 Fulton street.

Glass, China, and Queensware.

Importers and Dealers in French and English China, Glass, Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Clocks, and Britannia Ware.

RICHARD F. HAVILAND, No. 82 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and William sts. Merchants, Hotels and Vessels supplied on the best terms.

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Earthenware, China and Glass.

F. W. OGSBURY, 56 Courtlandt st., between Washington and Greenwich sts.

Britannia Ware.

Manufacturer of Plain, Japanned and Planished Tin Ware, and Dealer in Britannia Ware, Coffee Mills, &c. Also, Importer of Planished and Block Tin Ware, Metal Sauce Pans, Tea Kettles, Enamelled Ware, &c.

P. B. CLARK, 13 Platt street.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Britannia Ware, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Cone & Globe Lanterns, Tea Trays, Fry Pans, Sauce Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Coffee Mills, Spoons, Iron Wire, Rivets, Kettle Ears, &c. Importers of Block Tin and Planished Ware.

BENHAM, JOHNSON & Co., 272½ Pearl st., near Fulton.
Darius Benham, Geo. W. Johnson, M. R. Whitney.

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Plain and Japanned Ware, Tinners' Tools and Machines. Importer of Block Tin and Planished Wares, &c.

EDWARD CARTER (of the late firm of Locke & Carter) No. 21 Fulton st., between Water and Front.

Manufacturer of Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, and Importer of Hardware, Block Tin and Planished Ware.

N. E. JAMES, 23 Cliff st., between Fulton and John.

Shirt, Stock & Hosiery Warehouse.

E. STONE & GREACEN, 107 William st. corner of John and 66 John, have been for the last 14 years in the Gentlemen's furnishing business, and have a large stock manufactured and selected by themselves of Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Under shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Suspenders, Gloves, &c. Merchants and Merchant Tailors can here select from a large stock articles that cannot fail to please them, both in quality and price.

Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in all descriptions of Gentlemen's Hosiery, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Caps, &c.

JOHN M. DAVIES & JONES, 136 William st., S. E. corner of John.

Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats, Collars, Bosoms, &c.

JOHN P. WAKEMAN & CO., 56 Maiden Lane, and 3 Liberty street.

Clothing.

LONGSTREET & SPECK, 83 Nassau st., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Clothing, have always on hand a very large assortment of Clothing made of the best materials and in the best manner. Those in the Trade and others are invited to call and examine our stock and styles, which we think exceed any others in point of style and workmanship in the market. We are also prepared to manufacture Clothing for the South and West in a style and manner to defy competition.

C. T. Longstreet, D. Speck.

Merchant Tailors.

JOHNSON, LANPHER & HASCY, Merchant Tailors, have opened their splendid new store, No. 203 Broadway, 3d door above the Franklin House, where will always be found a choice selection of Piece Goods, ready made Garments, and Gentlemen's Furnishing articles of the latest importations.

Drapers and Tailors.

A. FIETCH & CO., 173 Broadway, under Howard's Hotel, are receiving their Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c. Our stock comprises the richest assortment ever offered in this City, and our facilities in making up garments are such as enables us to compete with any house, and at prices lower than the usual rates. A large assortment of garments ready made of the best styles, always on hand.

Manufacturers and Dealers in fine Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, and under Garments. Merchant Tailors and Dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.

MORRISON & JONES, Drapers and Tailors, 135 and 137 William st., Washington stores.

Salamander Safes.

Rich & Co's Patent Improved Salamander Safes, Double and Single, warranted free from dampness, as well as fire proof—an improvement upon Wilder's Patent. For sale by

A. S. MARVIN, Agent for the manufacturer, 138½ Water street.

Also by Isaac Bridge, New Orleans.

Fancy Goods.

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in French, English and German Fancy Goods, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c. Manufacturer of Portable Desks, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Card Cases, Pocket Books, Wallets, &c.

GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, No. 24 Maiden Lane.

Importers of English, French and German Fancy Goods, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Perfumery, Stationary, &c.

SILL & THOMPSON, 84 William st., up stairs.

Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

The only GENUINE WALNUT OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP, manufactured by WM. JOHNSON, late Johnson, Vroom & Fowler, with every description of Fancy Soaps and Perfumery, at the steam soap works, 21 Courtlandt st., cheaper than any house in the United States.

Lithographic Prints, &c.

Publishers of Original Colored Prints, superior articles, at the lowest prices for Cash. Orders accompanied by a remittance punctually attended to. Agents wanted in the different towns throughout the country.

SARONY & MAJOR, 99 Nassau street, near Fulton.

N. CURRIER, No. 33 Spruce st., after 1st November at his old stand, No. 2 Spruce, corner of Nassau, nearly opposite City Hall. N. C. is now prepared to supply orders for Lithographic Prints, from 1 to 250,000 at 24 hours notice. His assortment is the most extensive in the United States, and consists almost exclusively of original drawings executed by the best artists in the country. Agents for the South and West supplied at a small advance on the cost of publication. He invites competition but defies opposition.

Paper Hangings.

M. A. HOWELL & CO., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in this article, keep constantly on hand at the warehouse of their manufactory, No. 188 Pearl st., the largest and most extensive variety of new styles to be found in the United States, to which they particularly invite the attention of dealers. The facilities we possess in newly invented machinery, &c., for producing a superior quality of goods, enables us to sell at our warehouse at first manufactory prices.

Trunks and Carpet Bags.

PETERS, HORTON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers. Repositories No. 60 Maiden Lane, New York, and corner of Canal and Magazine streets, New Orleans.

Window Shades.

KELTY & RIKER, 131 Chatham street, Manufacturers and Importers of Shades and Mountings, exclusively—Dealers can save from 10 to 30 per cent. by calling as above, which is the only Manufactory of any extent in the United States.

Window Shade Depot.

BARTOL & DE MAUNY, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 7 Spruce street. Shades of all descriptions, kinds, and sizes, 50 per cent. cheaper than can be bought at any other place. Trimmings at Manufacturers' prices. Signs, Banners, and Interior Decorations done in a style not to be surpassed.

Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sun Shades, Umbrella furniture, cloths, &c. A large assortment always on hand.

GEORGE J. BYRD, 180 Pearl st., nearly opposite Cedar.

Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Whalebone, &c.

CALKINS & DARROW, 28 Maiden Lane, corner of Nassau st., Manufactory and Wholesale Warehouse of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes, Sun Shades, Walking Canes, Whalebone, Umbrella Silks, Ginghams, Furniture, &c. Dealers from all parts of the country are invited to call.

Stained Glass.

Stained Glass and Metal Sash Work of every description made to order. Designs from the country faithfully and promptly executed, and warranted to give satisfaction.

CARSE & READ, 5 Spruce street.

Stoves, Bells, &c.

Wholesale Dealers in Stoves and Castings. A large assortment of the various Patterns now used, on hand; among which is Atwood's celebrated Empire Cook Stoves, Cauldrons, Sugar Mills and Kettles, Church, Factory, and Steamboat Bells, of all sizes.

HICKOK & CO., 250 Water street.

To Dentists.

JOHN D. CHEVALIER, 184 Broadway, established 1832, has for fourteen years devoted his whole attention to the manufacture of Dental Instruments; and has always a large stock on hand. For the superiority of his Instruments he refers to any Dentist of seven years' practice in the Union. Gentlemen desiring a Catalogue, and list of Prices, will have one forwarded to them, by sending their address, post paid.

Nankin Tea Company.

THE NANKIN TEA COMPANY, No. 352 Pearl street, Dealers in pure and fragrant Teas. Country Merchants, heads of families, and all large consumers, are invited to examine their stock.

Canton Tea Company.

THE NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY, at 125 Chatham st. and 153 Greenwich st., is the oldest exclusive Tea Establishment in America. Merchants and others wishing to contract for the sale of our superior Packed Teas must apply immediately—if by mail, prepaid.

Premium Boots.

Fine Boots for $3 50, City made, equal to those sold in other Stores for $5. Fine French Calf Boots for $4 50, equal to the best made in the City for $6 or $7, at YOUNG & JONES'S Fashionable French Boot and Shoe Manufactory, No. 4 Ann st., near the American Museum. Our Boots having been judged in the late Fair at Niblo's, are said to be the best ever sold in the City. "Quick sales."

Optician.

JOHN ROACH, 82 Nassau st., Thermometers, Surveying Compasses, and Instruments in general for Wholesale Dealers. Lenses ground to order for any purpose. German and French Daguerreotype apparatus and all the materials used in the art. Apparatus of his own make, superior to any made in the United States. Spectacles suited to every sight. Orders, with cash, promptly attended to.

MORE LIGHT!

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business and leaving town, offers for sale that well known desirable piece of property, the Fayetteville, North Carolina,

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

All necessary information for conducting the business will be given to whoever buys it. There is no business in the community that pays so well in proportion to the amount invested. This market affords from 40,000 to 70,000 lbs. of Tallow per annum, and whoever engages in the business can easily obtain three-fourths of that quantity to manufacture, and ready sale can be found for any quantity that can be made. Any persons from abroad wishing to purchase, can obtain any information respecting it by inquiring from the Subscriber. Large quantities of Candles are annually sent for from Wilmington, Raleigh, Chapel Hill, and Hillsborough, and as many more can be sold with a little attention, besides the large quantity consumed in this market. Call soon or you may lose a bargain.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, July 6, 1846. 18tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish.

J. L. BRYAN

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct likenesses of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

June 29. 15-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

ONE or two young gentlemen, desirous of making DENTISTRY their profession, can now avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so. Dr. BAIRD, feeling himself highly capable of giving instructions in the various branches of Dentistry, and on the Anatomy of those parts connected with the Dental organs. His library consists of works on Anatomy, Pathology, Therapeutics, and others, embracing the latest discoveries in Science, and the most recent improvements in the Mechanical department. For further particulars, address post paid

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

My own experience has proven that those who design attending the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, will find it to their advantage to take private instructions before doing so.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

THOSE Dentists in want of Artificial Teeth, can be supplied with various shades, shapes, and sizes, of Stockton's Manufactory, Philadelphia. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a full assortment, and will dispose of any quantity of them on moderate terms, by addressing (post paid) to

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 29, 1846. 15-8w

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

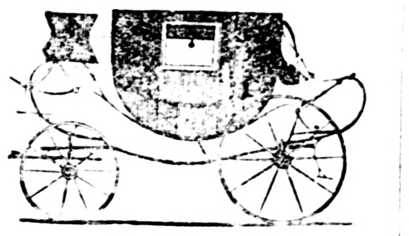
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys.

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.

May 4, 1846. 9tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them, faithfully and punctually.

☞ On Consignment, a small lot of 7 year old PEACH BRANDY.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS**, consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambric Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Hackaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rep. Kas Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheetings; brown and bleach'd Shirtings and Sheetings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drillings; Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Croton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hkfs.; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; lawn, pongee, and flag Hkfs; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gymps; sewing Silk; Rawerth's spool Cotton and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Crosses; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and crosscut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 16-6m

1000 Bushels CORN, for sale by
HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, July 14. 19-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

Archibald S. McMillan vs. John Biggs.
Petition for Sale and Division of a Slave.

IT appearing to the Court, that John Biggs, the Defendant in this case, does not reside within the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said John Biggs to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year.

SHD. HOWELL, C. C. C.

Issued 17th June, 1846. 16-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Alex'r S. Williams and wife Margaret, John R. Barksdale and Elizabeth Bailey, against George T. Barksdale, Executor of Sherwood Barksdale and David Barksdale.

PETITION TO ACCOUNT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Barksdale, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year.

J. McLAURIN.

June 30, 1846.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Giles Ham and wife Mary, vs. Neill McArthur, Administrator of John McArthur, and Hugh McArthur, Daniel McArthur, Alexander McArthur, and Catharine Byrd.

PETITION TO ACCOUNT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh, Daniel, and Alexander McArthur, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, requiring them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in June, 1846.

June 30, 1846. J. McLAURIN. 18-6w

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. 14-tf

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest style; Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; emb'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, emb'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars; Cannezetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington, when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the disease. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past. *Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10. 97tf

CAMPHINE LAMPS.

B. MURPHY & CO., No. 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. and surrounding country, that they are extensively engaged in manufacturing Lamps for burning Spirits of Turpentine, and they feel warranted in saying, that for half the money these Lamps will give double the light of any Oil or Lard Lamp. Each Lamp warranted to burn well.

☞ Read the following from the Washington correspondence of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia:

"B. Murphy & Co., 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, exhibit a very superior Camphine Lamp of their latest improvement, which has overcome every objection heretofore urged against the Camphine Lamp. This Lamp is well adapted to halls, chambers, &c., and has been used for illuminating a part of the extensive halls of the National Fair."

These Lamps can be procured of T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, where all in want are invited to call.

June 13, 1846. 15-3m

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200 BUSHELS OF CORN,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

June 9. 14tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to Insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
4 pipes pure French Brandy,
5 bbls. powdered and crush'd Sugar,
And for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 15. 15-tf

THE NAUTILUS
(MUTUAL)
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	81	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

Wanted to Purchase,
To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

NEW GOODS.
Cheaper than ever!
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a very handsome assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Summer and Fall trade, consisting of

Prints, Muslins and Lawns,
Muslin and Earlston Ginghams,
Graduated Robes and Berage Dress,
Silk and Berage Scarfs,
Silk and Berage Shawls,
Net and other Shawls for Summer,
Book and Swiss Muslin,
Jaconet and Plaid Muslin,
Tarlton and Bishop Lawn,
Black striped and colored Silks,
Hosiery, Mits and Gloves,
Silk Fringes,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs,
Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle and Thread Edgings,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
White Linen Drills,
Satin and Marseilles Vesting,
Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Shoes, &c. &c.

With many other Goods too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold very cheap.

July 7. 18-4w

WM. D. SMITH,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK*, consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

EDWIN GLOVER.
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq. who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine; but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated
CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 360 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one table spoon full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues; and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am yours, Respectfully, G. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.

June 6, 1846. 14-3m

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

PURE North Carolina CIDER VINEGAR, by the barrel or at retail.

July 13. JAS. G. COOK. 19-4w

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for forty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Stockholders in the Cape Fear Navigation Company are requested to attend a called meeting, to be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Friday the 7th of August next, to take into consideration a revision of the Tolls on the River, and such other business as may be deemed proper. By order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

July 11, 1846.

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken the large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others [illegible] the building having been [illegible] and properly furnished for the [illegible]

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and at a convenient distance, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

W. M. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of the former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have been [illegible]

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all Pensions [illegible]

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846.

F. T. WARD

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has removed to the shop recently occupied by [illegible] on Gillespie street, 3 doors South of the Market Square, where he will continue to keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to [illegible] call and examine [illegible]

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an [illegible]

September 1, 1845.

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., [illegible]
J. D. Williams, Esq.
E. J. Hale, Esq.
Wm. G. Webb, Esq. Agent for the Rockfish Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the [illegible] Manufacturing Company, [illegible]

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land, situated in Bladen county, on the [illegible] Cape Fear, [illegible]

[illegible]

Bladen county, April 8, 1846.

FOR SALE.

ONE HALF of those valuable Building Lots joining Mr. Roe's new Brick Store, [illegible] Hay Street [illegible]

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

William and G. J. Nance vs. Elson Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, dec'd.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, John [illegible] and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson and wife Nancy, James Tomlinson and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying said non-residents to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why [illegible] the Plaintiffs [illegible] real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, for the satisfaction of their claims.

Witness, D. Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th.

D. HEARNE, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 18-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

John W. Stewart vs. Elson Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, dec'd.

Petition for the sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, in this case, that William Waddill, John [illegible] and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson and wife Nancy, and James Tomlinson and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying said non-residents to be and personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why execution shall not issue against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, for the satisfaction of their claims.

Witness, D. Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1846, and of our Independence the 70th.

D. HEARNE, C. C. C.

[Tr. adv. $3 25.] 18-6w